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GROWERS WILL SELL SURPLUS OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL.

Agreement Reached with British Government Concerning Stocks Held by Ministry of Munitions.

The British Government has accepted the long-discussed scheme for the disposition of the large stocks of Australian wool held by the Government, according to a cablegram received from the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London. This decision closes the largest wool transaction ever recorded, as far as the British Government is concerned. Under the new scheme the Australian growers have assumed responsibility for marketing the entire surplus of Australian wool carried over from previous seasons and now held by the British Ministry of Munitions, amounting to about 1,800,000 bales of 350 lbs. each.

The effect of this scheme will be to put an end to the situation which has arisen by reason of the competition between the Australian wool growers and the Imperial Government, the former in the primary and the latter in the secondary markets.

Profits Are Distributed.

It is reported that during the four years ended Mar. 31, 1919, in which the Government controlled the wool trade, a profit of £13,000,000 ($63,264,500 at par) was realized. This profit was recently distributed, one half being paid to Australian wool growers and the other half being surrendered to the Treasury. The profits on Australian wool sold after Mar. 31, 1919, were much larger. It is said that all Treasury advances for the purchase of 7,000,000 bales of Australian wool have been repaid with full interest. The books on Mar. 31, 1920, showed substantial surplus assets free of costs, consisting of about 1,800,000 bales, as well as a large sum in cash over all liabilities. Taking this wool at purchase price, plus transport charges when incurred, the surplus assets of the Australian section of the wool purchase account are estimated at £56,000,000 ($272,524,000 at par).

Since there was no probability, in the existing state of the wool market, of an early disposal of the large carryover of wool, the request was made on behalf of the wool growers that their half share of the assets should be handed over to them on Dec. 31, 1920. The Australian growers announced that they would be willing to accept £25,000,000 ($121,662,500 at par) instead of their actual share of these assets, whose book value amounted to about £28,000,000 ($136,262,000 at par). It was also proposed

(Concluded on page 54, column 3)

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Live stock markets during the past week were featured by receipts in excess of the demand. Prices dropped early in the week, but recoveries were made by nearly all classes. Colder weather was expected to stimulate demand for dressed meats, but this demand failed to materialize and all meats declined (p. 59).

Wheat and corn prices underwent slight declines during the week. Export sales of wheat fell off. Many export sales of corn, however, were noted (p. 60).

The midwinter fruit and vegetable markets showed an increasing car-lot movement with prices holding fairly steady on all principal lines except apples and potatoes (p. 56).

Butter markets were unsettled, various factors contributing to this condition. Cheese prices held firm under good demand (p. 55).

Hay markets continued dull, though western markets showed more activity than eastern. Feed prices were reported as firmer, with an improved demand for high protein feeds (p. 61).

Seed markets were inactive, with but little change in prices from the preceding week (p. 62).

Cotton prices for both spots and futures made further advances during the week under review (p. 63).

SEASONAL INCREASES IN STOCKS OF MEAT IN STORAGE.

Boxed Apple Holdings Increased During December—Butter and Cheese Stock Show Decrease.

Approximately 39,000,000 lbs. of beef were frozen in December, with a result that stocks were 30,500,000 lbs., or 34% greater on Jan. 1, 1921. This amount, however, was less than half of the holdings of Jan. 1, 1920 and 1919. More than 62,000,000 lbs. of pork were also frozen and stocks of this commodity on Jan. 1 were more than 50% greater than the amounts reported the same date in 1920 and 1919. The large stocks of frozen lamb and mutton previously reported were increased by 11,400,000 lbs. during the month. Of this amount, 3,400,000 lbs. were of domestic origin. More than 91% of the present supply is located in the North Atlantic seaboard States.

There was practically no change in cured beef holdings although almost 10,000,000 lbs. were placed in cure during December. The amount in storage is almost 15,000,000 lbs. less than ordinarily reported at this season. The amount of pork placed in dry salt cure during December was about

(Concluded on page 59, column 1)

"BETTER GRADING" IS SLOGAN FOR TOMATO PRODUCERS.

Adoption of Standard Grades Subject of Investigation by Bureau of Markets—Present Terms At Variance.

The slogan for progressive tomato growers is "Better grading." Because the tomato is extremely perishable and because transportation and packing charges are high, it is essential that only the better stock should reach commercial channels. Tomato growers generally are now recognizing this fact.

Probably no highly perishable vegetable has a longer marketing season than the tomato. Shipments from Mexico, Cuba, and the Bahamas begin in the early winter; Florida and south Texas follow closely, and east Texas, Mississippi, and Tennessee complete what might be termed the southern tomato shipping season. Ohio, Illinois, and New Jersey are the leading States which supply the summer trade until the gardeners and local growers are able to take care of this demand. The period of heavy shipments from California extends from May to November.

Southern Tomatoes Wrapped.

Southern producers wrap most of their crop which usually is shipped while still green. However, this stock must be of full size, smooth, and well filled out in order to insure proper ripening. Some stock is shipped "pink;" that is, when the fruit shows the first tinge of pink or reddish color.

Practically all the tomato shipping areas grade their stock, but there is a wide variation in methods and in the interpretation of the grade terms. In the southern sections the stock is graded as Fancy, Choice, and XX. Tomatoes of first quality 2¼ ins. or more in diameter are termed Fancy, while those of the same quality which are smaller but more than 1⅞ ins. in diameter are called Choice. Rough and slightly defective stock which, although sound, would detract from the appearance of the better grades, and which is too good to throw away, is packed as XX.

In New Jersey and in some other northern sections the terms Firsts, Seconds, and Culls are used. These grades correspond closely to the Fancy, Choice, and XX grades used in the South. The southeastern Ohio section uses the terms Fancy, Choice, and Special.

The Bureau of Markets has been conducting investigations with the object of establishing standard grades for tomatoes and in the light of this work it is believed that two standard grades would meet conditions found in most tomato producing areas. These

(Concluded on page 58, column 1)

Live Stock and Meats

IMPROVED DEMAND FOR STOCKER AND FEEDER CATTLE.

Prices for Better Beef Cattle Slump—Hog Values Forced Downward by Heavy Supplies.

Poor distribution of receipts and further contraction of the price range on beef steers featured the trade in cattle at the more important western market centers during the second week of January.

Cattle.—Receipts for the week at 10 markets aggregated approximately 208,600 cattle compared with 179,400 the week previous, and 259,844 the corresponding week a year ago

Supplies at the week's opening were excessive when measured by the demand and prices declined sharply but irregularly. Subsequently, curtailment of supplies at most points permitted recovery of the losses sustained on medium and lower grade steers. Narrowness of demand for the higher priced cattle, however, was emphasized throughout the week and a slumpy trade on such kinds toward the end drove most steers selling above $10 at Chicago to 25 to 50¢ lower levels than a week earlier. At Kansas City the better grades of fat steers showed rather more decline, while weakness at Omaha and East St. Louis was less pronounced.

Choice Cattle Scarce.

Few choice cattle appeared at any of the markets, but their scarcity apparently fitted in well with trade requirements. Buyers showed little interest in high-priced bullocks, particularly those carrying weight, and the demand centered on stock that would produce low-cost beef. Big boned, strong weight, and more or less rough cattle, lacking finish were also hard sellers.

Sales of beef steers at Chicago were made largely within a range of $8 to $10.25. No heavy cattle sold above $11. Top for the week was $11.25 paid for a load of well-conditioned yearlings carrying a few heifers. Fleshy steers in the 1,100 lb. and under class selling around $8.50 and below, found favor with killers and as country demand for stock and feeding cattle improved materially such grades, together with thinner cattle on the stocker and light feeder order, found the most reliable and most satisfactory outlet.

Kansas City reported an $11 top for the week, while the bulk of transactions in beef steers there and at Omaha and East St. Louis ranged from $7.50 to $9.

Trade in butcher cattle was uneven. By reason of the relative cheapness of steers demand for the higher-priced grades of cows and heifers was narrow and closing prices were steady to lower than a week previous. Some she stock closed as much as 50¢ lower at Kansas City, and fat heifers showed a like decline at East St. Louis.

Canning and cutting classes ranged from steady to 25¢ lower, with the greatest weakness noted at Chicago. Prices at all markets under review were about on a parity, a spread of $3.25 to $4.25 taking the bulk of canner and cutter cows.

Bulls were weak to unevenly lower. Prices at Chicago were down sharply, owing to a marked decrease in eastern shipper demand. Most of the bolognas sold around $5 to $5.75, with common light sausage bulls downward to $4.50 at Kansas City and Omaha, and the best heavy weights of this class closing at $6 at Chicago.

A Correction.

In the Jan. 8 issue of The Market Reporter two of the price curves in the chart on page 21 showing weekly average cattle prices at Chicago for 1920 were mislabeled. The lower dotted line labeled "common and cutter cows and heifers" should be corrected to read "*canner* and cutter cows and heifers," and the line next above labeled "common steers" should be corrected to read "*canner* steers."

The trend of calf values was downward. Eastern shipping demand at western markets for strong weight vealers and heavy calves fell off sharply, and fat heavy calves closed the week at Chicago $1 to $1.50 lower than a week earlier. Good light and handy weight vealers closed about 50¢ lower.

Good winter feeding weather, easier money, an abundance of roughage and corn and a fairly general belief that the cattle market will be more stable and satisfactory to producers with the approach of spring, together with killer competition for anything carrying fat, were factors tending to broaden the demand for stock and feeding cattle. Price gains were general at practically all markets. Bulk of trading in stock and feeding steers was between $6 and $8, only common stockers going at Chicago or Kansas City below the former figure, and very few feeders going to the country costing $8.50 or above. Strength was also shown at River markets on stock and feeding she stuff.

Hog Receipts Ample.

Hogs.—Ten large primary markets received 824,000 hogs during the week, an increase of nearly 200,000 over the week previous, but still 61,000 below the very liberal run of the corresponding week a year ago.

The largely increased marketings compared with the opening week of the year, attributed in part to a natural accumulation of marketable hogs through the holiday period, and partly to the fact that the season for liberal marketing is at hand, gave opportunity to test the breadth of demand. That the trade considered hogs worth all they were costing was patent to observers.

Prices at Chicago slumped on an average of 35 to 40¢ on both Monday and Tuesday. The break, however, was forced by sheer

(Concluded on page 54, column 1.)

SLOW DEMAND FOR FRESH MEATS RESULTS IN DECLINES.

Better Grades Drop Most During Past Week—Pork Loins Close from $2 to $5 Lower.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

The stimulating effect which cold weather usually has on the demand for fresh meats, was not in evidence during the week ending Jan 15. On the contrary, daily declines were a feature of the week's trade, the better grades suffering most.

Beef.—With Monday's opening prices on beef at eastern markets steady to $1 higher than the close of the previous week, the slow demand which followed resulted in declines at all markets. Friday's closing prices on good and choice steer beef were mostly $1 below one week ago, with common and medium grades unchanged. Chicago declined $2 on choice steers and $1 on good, with all lower grades, including cow beef, steady and in line with the previous week. The generally strong position of all grades of cow beef at eastern markets during the past two weeks was transformed into sharp declines. Good cows closed 50¢ to $1.50 lower than one week ago, while common and medium grades held steady at New York and Philadelphia but declined $1 to $1.50 at Boston.

Demand for Bulls Improves.

Slight improvement in the demand for bulls enabled wholesalers to move the increased receipts at prices steady to 50¢ higher. There was a general slowing up in the demand for kosher beef after midweek, and uneven declines were a feature of the trade during the closing days.

Veal.—The sharp and uneven advances of the previous week on all grades of veal at eastern markets were turned into corresponding declines. New York lost $3 to $4 and Philadelphia $2 to $3. Practically no fresh veal was offered at Boston. The light demand at Chicago was centered on medium and good grades, on which prices held steady. Choice veal declined $1 and common $2.

Lamb.—Eastern lamb trade continued uneven and the demand was uncertain. Conditions were nervous and price fluctuations frequent. Sharp declines were a feature of the week's trade, and Friday's prices were at the lowest point. Boston and New York

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 15.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		4 wks. ago	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	232	$9.38	226	$9.06	236	$9.21	223	$9.57	241	$9.42	237	$9.44	232	$9.29	231	$9.38	231	$9.12
E. St. Louis	202	9.54	211	9.11	214	9.46	187	9.90	227	9.45	212	9.53	209	9.44	209	9.71	208	9.18
Kansas City	231	9.13	236	8.85	243	9.20	234	9.59	223	9.40	248	9.37	235	9.11	238	9.20	226	8.81
Omaha	246	9.01	249	8.81	250	9.05	248	9.35	251	9.23	250	9.15	250	9.05	245	9.10	250	8.67
S. St. Paul	212	8.82	215	8.49	217	8.80	215	9.25	215	9.12	229	9.13	216	8.85	219	8.90	217	8.59

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Jan. 15.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	85,566	29,062	56,504	250,035	58,339	191,696	109,657	30,598	79,059
East St. Louis	22,390	4,913	16,118	115,244	47,653	90,433	14,862	3,003	9,639
Indianapolis [1]	11,529	5,405	5,317	108,619	60,044	43,748	2,088	1,552	407
Kansas City	39,808	14,499	22,918	62,212	13,123	48,267	46,426	12,854	32,307
Oklahoma City	4,243	1,499	4,153	4,280	1,038	4,174	25	46	25
Omaha	32,940	10,142	23,798	69,180	10,775	58,405	51,026	13,363	37,663
St. Joseph [1]	13,550	4,027	9,045	46,124	6,381	37,945	23,184	662	21,045
St. Paul	18,775	5,049	12,520	70,266	17,773	52,125	18,372	13,422	5,211
Sioux City	15,874	7,504	8,874	46,244	19,428	27,653	7,421	1,618	5,630
Wichita [1]	3,397	1,441	1,566	5,345	65	5,154	219	127	92
Total	248,072	83,541	160,813	777,549	234,619	559,600	273,230	77,245	191,078
Previous week	220,747	78,454	140,650	604,980	228,759	402,576	187,660	48,475	137,598

[1] Week ending Friday, Jan. 14.

closed $2 to $3 lower than one week ago. Philadelphia was $1 to $2 lower. Under a fair demand Chicago continued practically steady with the previous week's close, the only change being a decline of $1 on choice lambs. The range of yearling prices averaged $2 higher than one week ago.

Mutton.—Eastern markets held part of Monday's advance on mutton throughout the week, New York and Boston closing $1 higher than the previous week. Daily declines were a feature of the trade at Philadelphia, and Friday's prices were in line with one week ago. With Chicago's prices on the several grades ranging $2 to $3 lower than eastern centers, that market continued steady and unchanged.

Pork.—Following a generally slow demand, sharp daily declines occurred in the fresh pork trade both at eastern markets and at Chicago. Closing prices on loins were $3 to $5 lower than on Monday and $2 to $4 lower than one week ago. The demand for fresh shoulder cuts was uneven and declines ranged from $1 to $2 at Boston, New York, and Chicago to $5 at Philadelphia.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Jan. 14.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	6,205	.....	3,879
East St. Louis	2,758	913	.....
Fort Worth	2,600	789	.....
Indianapolis	734	186	28
Kansas City	9,387	1,181	4,020
Oklahoma City	973	.....	.....
Omaha	6,668	233	814
St. Joseph	1,026	.....	1,451
St. Paul	2,508	3,708	1,309
Sioux City	3,957	325	.....
Wichita	1,277	65	.....
Total	**38,093**	**7,400**	**11,501**
Previous week	25,423	4,973	10,642
State destination:			
Florida	55	.....	186
Illinois	5,679	1,252	1,301
Indiana	1,712	275	140
Iowa	7,575	2,853	231
Kansas	4,851	456	754
Kentucky	125	.....	160
Louisiana	70	.....	.....
Maryland	220	.....	120
Michigan	529	.....	1,304
Minnesota	761	621	668
Missouri	4,224	814	2,754
Montana	42	.....	.....
Nebraska	4,624	99	814
New York	34	.....	858
North Dakota	.....	.....	150
Ohio	1,247	241	.....
Oklahoma	2,263	686	.....
Pennsylvania	453	.....	.....
South Dakota	589	.....	.....
Tennessee	307	.....	.....
Texas	2,011	103	.....
Virginia	414	.....	.....
West Virginia	90	.....	.....
Wisconsin	217	.....	2,061
Ontario, Canada	1	.....	.....
Total	38,093	7,400	11,501

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	Jan. 14.	Jan. 7.	Dec. 17.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$23.00-24.00	$22.00-24.00	$23.00-24.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	25.00-26.00	24.00-26.00	25.00-27.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average	16.00-18.25	17.00-19.00	18.50-21.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	24.50-26.50	24.50-26.50	26.50-28.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	37.50-40.00	37.00-40.00	40.00-42.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	17.50-18.00	17.00-17.75	18.00-20.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	15.50-16.00	14.50-16.00	17.50-19.00
Pure lard, tierces	15.50-16.75	15.50-16.00	17.50-18.00
Compound lard, tierces	12.00-12.50	12.00-13.00	12.50-13.50

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JAN. 18.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$10.20	$10.40	$9.90	$9.90	$9.75
Bulk of sales	$9.65-9.95	$9.75-10.25	$9.50-9.75	$9.50-9.80	$9.25-9.65
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	9.60-9.85	9.40-9.85	9.50-9.75	9.60-9.80	9.15-9.50
Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice	9.75-10.00	9.75-10.35	9.60-9.85	9.70-9.90	9.25-9.65
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	9.85-10.20	10.00-10.40	9.25-9.90	9.75-9.90	9.25-9.75
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	9.85-10.20	10.00-10.35	9.00-9.75	.....	9.40-9.75
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	8.85-9.40	8.00-8.50	8.75-9.00	9.25-9.60	8.75-9.10
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	8.65-8.85	7.50-8.00	8.25-8.75	8.75-9.25	8.50-8.75
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.60-10.00	9.50-10.40	9.25-9.75	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	8.25-9.75	8.25-9.75	8.50-9.75	8.75-10.00
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	10.50-11.75	10.25-11.00	10.25-11.00	10.00-11.25	.....
Good	9.75-10.50	8.75-10.00	8.75-10.25	9.25-10.00	.....
Medium	8.75-9.75	8.00-8.50	8.15-8.75	7.75-9.25	7.25-9.00
Common	7.50-8.50	7.50-8.00	7.60-8.15	6.75-7.75	6.00-7.25
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	10.50-11.75	10.25-11.00	9.75-10.85	10.00-11.00	.....
Good	9.75-10.50	8.50-10.00	8.15-9.75	8.25-10.00	.....
Medium	8.50-9.50	7.75-8.50	7.65-8.15	7.25-8.25	7.25-8.50
Common	7.25-8.25	6.75-7.50	6.75-7.65	6.25-7.25	6.00-7.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	5.25-9.75	5.50-10.25	4.90-9.00	4.75-8.50	4.25-8.25
Cows, common-choice	4.60-8.25	5.00-7.75	4.65-7.00	4.50-7.25	4.00-7.25
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.00-7.60	5.00-7.00	4.50-6.75	4.50-6.75	4.50-6.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	3.25-4.60	3.25-4.75	3.00-4.65	3.00-4.50	2.75-3.75
Canner steers	4.00-5.50	3.75-5.00	3.75-4.75	3.50-5.00	3.25-4.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	9.75-12.00	8.00-12.75	9.00-12.00	8.00-10.50	6.50-9.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	5.00-9.50	5.00-9.50	4.00-9.00	5.00-8.00	4.00-7.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	7.50-9.25	7.25-8.50	7.50-9.15	7.50-9.25	5.00-8.50
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	7.00-9.00	6.50-8.25	7.00-8.85	6.50-8.75	4.50-8.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	5.25-8.50	5.50-8.25	5.00-8.25	5.00-8.25	4.00-7.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.25-6.00	4.00-6.50	4.00-6.40	4.00-7.00	3.25-5.50
Calves:					
Good and choice	.....	6.50-7.50	7.25-8.75	6.25-8.25	.....
Common and medium	.....	5.00-6.25	4.25-7.00	4.50-6.25	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	9.50-11.00	8.50-10.75	8.75-10.50	10.00-10.50	8.75-10.50
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	8.75-10.75	.....	.....	8.75-10.25	.....
Culls and common	8.00-9.75	6.25-8.00	6.25-8.50	7.50-8.50	6.00-8.50
Feeder lambs	8.25-10.50	.....	7.50-9.50	8.50-10.00	7.00-9.25
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	8.00-9.25	7.25-9.25	7.00-8.75	7.25-8.25	7.00-8.75
Wethers, medium-prime	5.00-6.50	.....	4.75-6.35	5.25-6.35	4.75-5.75
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	4.00-6.00	4.00-5.00	4.25-5.25	4.00-5.50	3.50-5.25
Culls and common	2.00-3.50	1.50-3.50	2.00-4.00	2.00-3.50	1.50-3.00
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	.....	.....	4.00-5.50	3.75-5.00	.....
Feeding ewes	2.00-3.00	.....	2.75-3.75	3.00-3.75	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JAN. 18.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Jan. 18.	Jan. 11.	Dec. 21.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 11.	Dec. 21.
Fresh beef:						
Steer—						
Choice	$20.00-21.00	$21.00-22.00	$22.00-24.00	.....	.....	.....
Good	18.00-19.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-20.00	$17.00-18.00	$17.00-19.00	$16.00-18.00
Medium	15.00-18.00	15.00-18.00	15.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.00
Common	12.00-15.00	12.00-15.00	10.00-14.00	.....	.....	10.00-13.00
Cows—						
Good	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	12.00-14.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	12.00-13.00
Medium	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	10.00-11.00	13.50-14.00	13.50-14.00	11.00-12.00
Common	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	9.00-10.00	.....	.....	10.00-11.00
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	13.00-14.00	.....	10.00-12.00
Common	10.75-11.25	10.50-11.00	9.00-9.75	12.00-12.50	11.50-12.50	8.00-9.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	24.00-25.00	24.00-26.00	23.00-24.00	25.00-26.00	27.00-28.00	23.00-25.00
Good	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	21.00-22.00	24.00-25.00	26.00-27.00	22.00-24.00
Medium	18.00-21.00	18.00-21.00	18.00-20.00	22.00-23.00	23.00-25.00	21.00-22.00
Common	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	.....	.....	15.00-20.00
Mutton—						
Good	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	13.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	11.00-13.00
Medium	8.00-10.00	8.00-10.00	8.00-10.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	10.00-11.00
Common	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	8.00-10.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	17.00-18.00	24.00-25.00	27.00-28.00	21.00-23.00
Good	18.00-20.00	17.00-19.00	14.00-16.00	23.00-24.00	26.00-27.00	16.00-20.00
Medium	16.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	13.00-14.00	20.00-21.00	22.00-24.00	14.00-16.00
Common	12.00-15.00	12.00-15.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-18.00	16.00-20.00	10.00-13.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	21.00-23.00	21.00-22.00	17.00-18.00	25.00-27.00	27.00-29.00	21.00-22.00
10-12 lbs. average	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	16.00-17.00	23.00-24.00	26.00-27.00	19.00-20.00
12-14 lbs. average	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	15.00-16.00	22.00-23.00	25.00-25.00	17.00-18.00
14 lbs. and over	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	13.00-15.00	18.00-22.00	22.00-24.00	16.00-17.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	13.00-14.00	15.00-17.00	17.00-18.00	14.00-16.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	13.00-14.00
8 lbs. and over	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	.....	.....	.....
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	23.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	.....
Boston style	16.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	14.00-15.00	20.00-21.00	22.00-24.00	16.00-18.00

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR DECEMBER.

[65 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.				Horses and mules.			
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.	Local slaughter.	Stocker and feeder shipments.	Total shipments.	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1920	1920	1920	1920	1919	1920	1919
Albany, N. Y.	2,046	3,795	260	260	30	85	1,786	3,535	1,062	70		992				
Amarillo, Tex.	6,551	30,000	54	158	2,910	20,154	6,897	29,842	54	54			262	2,670	262	2,670
Atlanta, Ga.	1,110	1,511	942	974			168	537	(2)	(2)	(2)		156	6,977	156	6,977
Augusta, Ga.	332	652	208	329	124	192	329	521	67	64	3	3	96	2,327	96	2,327
Baltimore, Md.	17,539	18,590	9,529	9,354	200	600	8,010	9,236	3,230	2,080		1,150	187	495	187	670
Birmingham, Ala.	1,472	1,777	1,459	1,747			13	30	100	100						
Boston, Mass.	5,739	7,215	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,790	(1)	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	44,822	51,957	11,883	15,640	958	3,121	32,939	36,317	18,790	4,372		14,418	837	789	837	789
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,029	1,136	1,028	882	1	254	1	254	(2)	(2)						
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,175	594					1,175	594	(2)			(2)	22	352	22	352
Chicago, Ill.	301,475	433,013	164,239	276,699	49,013	65,544	137,245	156,314	48,945	42,889	(2)	6,056	1,900	3,373	1,900	3,729
Cincinnati, Ohio.	24,744	34,847	18,003	25,039	1,392	2,629	6,741	9,808	6,783	4,231		2,552	116	2,553	116	2,553
Cleveland, Ohio.	17,414	24,281	15,850	18,573	195	38	1,564	5,708	8,895	8,486		409	120	280	120	280
Columbia, S. C.	458	377	458	377					36	36				199		199
Columbus, Ohio.	288	378	69	11			219	367	266	47		219		109		109
Dallas, Tex.	600	694	600	694					107	107						
Dayton, Ohio.	1,716	2,921	1,400	1,988	49		316	933	495	429		66				
Denver, Colo.	31,002	101,615	10,577	17,992	21,314	58,839	26,629	78,667	2,125	1,345	1,084	1,085	363	3,561	289	3,445
Detroit, Mich.	14,541	24,966	12,507	16,495	1,076	442	2,034	8,471	7,473	6,807	13	666	20	397	20	397
Dublin, Ga.	155	88					148	63						13		13
East St. Louis, Ill.	81,263	142,158	41,927	102,818	12,760	21,808	39,336	39,340	12,812	8,140	594	4,672	3,096	18,961	3,546	19,979
El Paso, Tex.	13,393	12,178	2,618	1,788	10,529	8,673	10,765	9,371	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	633	1,543	458	1,456
Emeryville, Calif.	3,059	3,414	3,059	3,414					238	238						
Evansville, Ind.	2,724	3,182	1,382	1,138	121	150	1,342	2,044	768	404		364	2	148	2	148
Fort Worth, Tex.	53,226	103,695	28,403	46,756	17,609	42,787	22,600	50,867	14,538	14,255	1,283	2,637	1,006	6,767	1,006	6,767
Fostoria, Ohio.	1,102	1,002	60	148	467	360	1,042	832	516	25		491				
Indianapolis, Ind.	39,832	40,554	17,105	19,660	3,353	4,621	22,727	20,894	17,593	2,239		15,354	562	814	561	814
Jacksonville, Fla.	168	392	168	392				2	(2)	(2)						
Jersey City, N. J.	60,756	59,754	60,756	59,754					27,461	27,461			9	161	9	161
Kansas City, Mo.	135,045	235,309	78,942	143,340	52,196	70,003	76,911	98,561	17,544	11,114	658	5,342	682	6,879	784	8,094
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,088	2,088	915	883		310	158	1,205	48	48			140	1,475	140	1,593
Lafayette, Ind.	1,511	1,911	853	492	73	192	686	1,419	725	343	8	382				
Lancaster, Pa.	11,882	16,006	1,604	4,059	1,873	6,234	10,273	11,947	1,084	84		950	160	293	160	293
Logansport, Ind.	68	43	9	8	22	10	59	35	28	5		23				
Louisville, Ky.	10,938	17,229	4,778	6,481	1,109	2,733	6,160	10,748	3,964	1,827		2,137	137	767	137	767
Marion, Ohio.	1,112	1,496	105	87		8	1,007	1,409	296	75		221	55	78	55	78
Memphis, Tenn.	1,145	1,186		327		70	1,126	888	153			249	314		314	
Milwaukee, Wis.	34,853	29,516	29,630	23,231	744	876	5,223	6,285	25,095	24,532	156	563	86	142	86	142
Nashville, Tenn.	5,656	7,351	3,052	3,390	573	850	2,604	3,961	1,065	907		158	10	9,526	10	9,526
Nebraska City, Nebr.	156	229					156	229	(2)			(2)		6		6
New Brighton, Minn.	3,107	18,099				13	3,017	17,908					29	56	29	56
New Orleans, La.	15,995	16,822	14,964	14,394	1,251	1,395	2,120	2,415	6,733	6,493	(2)	(2)		78		80
New York, N. Y.	18,892	26,646	18,892	26,458				188	11,357	11,357			123	61	123	61
Ogden, Utah.	12,866	7,878	1,990	1,636	6,500	3,723	10,576	6,242	202	34	168	168	382	191	382	191
Oklahoma, Okla.	22,781	47,576	17,763	26,736	6,882	10,020	9,049	16,851	2,756	2,803	549	827	25	1,479	119	1,749
Omaha, Nebr.	100,909	165,762	54,708	99,811	32,827	42,818	46,201	65,951	3,732	2,116		1,636	237	760	254	760
Paseo, Wash.	1,187	1,677		42			1,187	1,635					1	4	1	4
Peoria, Ill.	2,310	2,848	1,437	1,479	273		873	1,369	990	738		252	39	3	39	3
Philadelphia, Pa.	14,038	14,943	13,990	14,490			52	453	4,906	4,900		6	299	138	299	138
Pittsburgh, Pa.	49,743	51,947	12,543	9,414			39,041	41,853	18,223	6,872		11,935	1,111	1,476	1,111	1,476
Portland, Oreg.	8,444	11,985	4,813	5,665	1,516	2,592	4,094	6,167	850	654		199	93	254	93	254
Pueblo, Colo.	9,487	22,507			831	3,536	9,741	23,588	(2)		(2)	(2)	23	470	23	474
Richmond, Va.	1,075	1,629	551	924	150	160	524	705	143	55		88	482	2,296	632	2,914
St. Joseph, Mo.	35,940	71,337	26,037	50,132	6,344	8,166	12,868	23,699	3,571	3,054	17	487	132	3,222	198	2,899
St. Paul, Minn.	73,931	125,893	45,536	64,441	18,081	25,130	33,861	59,183	24,205	23,218	608	1,616	272	562	279	595
Salt Lake City, Utah	4,549	6,417	976	1,908	901	2,936	3,485	4,509	13	9	4	4	40	109	40	109
San Antonio, Tex.	11,486	27,130	3,669	1,289	3,527	16,171	7,817	25,841	3,790	1,618	253	2,172	1,345	2,109	1,345	2,109
Seattle, Wash.	4,170	5,648	4,027	5,424			143	224	189	189			75	28	75	28
Sioux City, Iowa.	46,765	75,723	25,696	42,522	15,507	22,355	24,712	37,892	1,582	1,486	41	102	371	958	371	899
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	804	605	471	292	62	64	399	454	28	24	1	5		31		31
Spokane, Wash.	4,432	10,065	2,451	3,988	571	9,371	4,419	9,709	133	117	26	146	81	296	107	435
Tacoma, Wash.	2,724	1,390	2,747	1,565				3	411	288		573	38	513	38	513
Toledo, Ohio.	2,241	11,845	1,031	1,198	28	60	1,310	10,650	1,076	603						
Washington, D. C.	1,938	2,084	1,591	1,603		36	347	481	465	465						
Wichita, Kans.	9,044	22,739	4,574	10,056	4,957	6,899	6,144	12,683	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	391	2,517	641	2,501
Total.	1,392,383	2,170,298	734,882	1,190,845	278,904	467,033	650,464	971,689	310,471	229,939	5,466	81,416	16,560	89,266	17,472	92,613
Decrease.	−777,915		−405,963		−188,129		−321,225						−72,706		−75,141	
Per cent.	−35.8		−34.1		−40.3		−33.1						−81.4		−81.1	
Total for 1920.	22,097,539	24517,864	12,181,844	13616,870	4,041,056	5267,954	9,747,916	10669,406	5316,695	3870,308	120,116	1,440,651	714,832	1,041,264	723,618	1020,058
Decrease.	−2420,275		−1435,026		−1,226,898		−921,490						−326,332		−236,440	
Per cent.	−9.9		−10.5		−23.3		−8.6						−31.3		−23.1	

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

[2] Calves not reported separately from cattle.

There were 3,078,988 fewer hogs slaughtered in the United States under Federal inspection during the first 10 months of 1920 than during the corresponding period of 1919, a decrease of 9.1%.

Considering meat slaughtered under Federal inspection only, calf slaughter increased 35.6% in February, 32% in March, and 31.3% in June, 1920, compared with the corresponding months of 1919.

Stocker and feeder shipments of cattle from public stockyards during first 10 months of 1920 were 17.4% of the receipts, compared with 20.7% during the corresponding period of 1919 and 22% in 1916.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR DECEMBER—Continued.

[65 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Albany, N. Y.	56	95	56	95				95	3	254		124			3	130
Amarillo, Tex.	321	411					321	411	3,543	75,322			248	70,712	3,543	75,322
Atlanta, Ga.	5,756	5,328	4,815	4,219			941	1,119		80		80				
Augusta, Ga.	1,054	1,197	906	704	148		148	493								
Baltimore, Md.	108,568	111,302	82,872	82,863			25,696	28,439	16,916	14,751	8,077	5,515		60	8,839	9,236
Birmingham, Ala	2,640	2,594	2,640	2,594					64		64					
Boston, Mass.	391	802	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	347	713	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	177,127	140,772	72,389	81,977			104,738	58,795	136,573	109,801	22,041	31,428	2,172	1,688	114,532	78,373
Chattanooga, Tenn.	810	994	810	864		130		130	237	362	237	204		158		158
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,600	1,120					1,600	1,120	1,500	14,400					1,500	14,400
Chicago, Ill.	870,650	1,043,311	695,185	886,407	117	276	175,465	156,904	336,567	480,556	227,027	379,867	48,901	90,524	109,540	100,689
Cincinnati, Ohio	160,779	176,213	93,431	88,088			67,348	88,125	7,385	10,543	5,893	5,867		282	1,492	4,676
Cleveland, Ohio.	104,200	155,161	75,343	101,389			28,857	53,772	39,655	65,612	16,467	16,158			23,188	49,454
Columbia, S. C.	1,177	908	1,177	908												
Columbus, Ohio.	9,107	9,966	2,513	454	92	10	7,146	9,512	9		9					
Dallas, Tex.	4,352	4,196	4,352	4,196					51		51					
Dayton, Ohio.	12,871	13,917	7,924	7,986			4,947	5,931	405	373	385	218			20	155
Denver, Colo.	21,544	29,130	19,792	22,702	2,181	5,530	2,345	6,111	95,034	239,091	10,122	16,090	86,052	212,412	102,478	222,306
Detroit, Mich.	40,153	52,077	31,346	43,302	187	134	8,807	8,775	37,876	59,728	22,125	30,101	1,457	486	15,751	29,627
Dublin, Ga.	99	147				25	64	114								
E. St. Louis, Ill.	357,207	442,229	154,311	257,910	1,788	2,096	202,896	184,319	47,252	66,154	36,696	55,378	3,679	5,696	10,556	10,776
El Paso, Tex.	1,186	1,214	1,023	816	163	405	163	405	3,561	41,679	478	115	2,825	42,232	3,086	42,232
Emeryville, Calif.	1,631	890	1,631	890					13,168	11,254	13,168	11,254				
Evansville, Ind.	19,050	23,766	6,615	3,318	119	812	12,435	20,448	205	159	184	18			21	141
Fort Worth, Tex.	21,553	44,917	15,448	37,392	1,843	1,916	3,910	6,059	13,076	32,110	3,928	11,079	8,467	19,376	8,467	19,376
Fostoria, Ohio.	12,068	11,898	550	1,407	60	172	11,518	10,491	2,430	2,430	20	5			2,410	2,425
Indianapolis, Ind	385,440	388,057	155,934	159,150	1,167	2,791	229,506	228,907	8,280	10,275	2,138	1,564	287		6,142	8,711
Jacksonville, Fla	10,048	7,291	6,618	6,399		119	4,070	886	115				115		115	
Jersey City, N. J.	63,069	45,441	63,069	45,441					144,361	126,704	144,361	126,704				
Kansas City, Mo.	193,862	309,649	154,088	268,736	8,926	17,300	44,188	41,199	105,217	130,023	78,628	81,211	28,128	41,233	35,982	45,741
Knoxville, Tenn	1,414	7,310	129	828			1,285	6,482	62	11	62					11
La Fayette, Ind.	24,865	32,319	6,449	3,538	531	493	18,416	28,781	657	882	111	150	45	54	546	732
Lancaster, Pa.	9,738	11,770	2,118	1,759			7,620	10,011	3,998	6,252	182	48			3,816	6,204
Logansport, Ind.	3,826	4,428	125	484	70		3,701	3,944	92	27	1			4	91	27
Louisville, Ky.	43,720	62,677	19,383	19,668	185	365	24,337	43,009	826	1,466	415	812		352	411	654
Marion, Ohio.	13,231	32,462	850	878	137	152	12,343	31,609	3,275	6,045	27	15	99	118	3,310	6,030
Memphis, Tenn.	1,506	4,016		851	42	127	1,386	2,958	32	18		18			154	
Milwaukee, Wis.	79,564	63,923	72,724	59,658		73	6,840	4,265	5,963	3,872	3,458	3,714		1	2,505	158
Nashville, Tenn.	55,544	71,715	7,811	6,888	289		47,733	64,827	592	732	553	168		188	39	564
Nebraska City, Nebr.	38,227	31,318	31,118	26,067			6,956	4,206	253						253	
New Brighton, Minn.	45	263				263	45	263	7,029	425			1,562		7,029	425
New Orleans, La	5,179	8,174	5,445	6,290	300	30	1,832	1,360	259	337	91	270	75	45	75	45
New York, N. Y.	89,065	65,029	89,065	65,029					18,734	33,626	18,734	33,626				
Ogden, Utah.	8,831	7,114	5,103	3,582	289	2,677	3,728	3,532	21,783	40,519	2,539	3,349	16,740	37,170	19,244	37,170
Oklahoma, Okla	16,899	30,292	17,055	23,354	472	2,919	3,208	5,159	880	1,674	920	1,111	232	240	277	431
Omaha, Nebr.	189,450	254,181	158,900	213,412	348	142	30,550	40,769	142,194	279,752	100,328	163,262	25,020	102,887	41,866	116,490
Paseo, Wash.	322	902		7			322	895	3,300	9,591		1		9,590	3,300	9,590
Peoria, Ill.	39,805	56,569	16,576	21,212		104	23,229	35,357	184	634	184	40				594
Philadelphia, Pa	41,971	42,731	40,081	40,435			2,298	2,296	29,825	30,212	29,825	29,616				596
Pittsburgh, Pa.	266,747	223,349	55,554	30,875			211,673	192,938	79,925	91,282	14,209	7,144			65,980	84,061
Portland, Oreg.	10,947	15,218	4,705	8,165	625	969	6,296	7,244	7,054	15,962	3,212	8,873	1,269	4,494	6,198	5,590
Pueblo, Colo.	1,325	2,151					1,421	2,078	34,774	56,402				367	34,735	56,363
Richmond, Va.	17,044	31,503	16,991	31,212			53	291	315	157	305	102		35	10	55
St. Joseph, Mo.	161,684	267,512	135,498	239,899	916	1,943	26,484	27,704	68,404	99,803	57,063	72,905	9,576	14,350	12,001	25,312
St. Paul, Minn.	233,310	266,624	181,039	198,303	12,547	15,230	48,022	67,629	45,495	63,688	25,296	40,116	10,700	7,108	23,033	24,806
Salt Lake City, Utah.	3,091	7,694	586	4,692	453		1,900	3,002	15,269	38,653	1,074	5,131	3,073	20,160	12,380	33,522
San Antonio, Tex.	4,726	3,254	4,024	793	340	572	702	2,461	5,693	13,651	142	35	5,168	13,264	5,551	13,616
Seattle, Wash.	12,450	14,188	12,290	13,896	160	292	160	292	7,957	13,595	7,957	13,596				
Sioux City, Iowa	152,133	194,967	94,904	140,055	1,608	2,867	55,596	52,072	31,948	104,667	22,550	48,077	2,614	24,533	9,047	56,134
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	20,810	8,750	3,451	6	78	137	16,375	8,681	325	833	303				16	833
Spokane, Wash.	3,690	5,468	2,733	4,557	454	5,493	3,794	5,619	5,471	4,862	1,849	875	279	4,650	5,565	4,868
Tacoma, Wash.	3,624	3,831	3,580	4,112				116	1,351	3,462	4,894	4,021			1	3
Toledo, Ohio.	23,137	52,081	9,190	9,416	125	381	13,947	42,665	5,380	11,973	67	62			4,613	11,911
Washington, D.C.	9,011	9,124	9,011	9,124					2,483	1,335	2,483	1,335				
Wichita, Kans.	19,621	43,489	18,801	41,259	708	2,124	803	2,230	645	3,247	484	1,224	30	188	166	2,023
Total.	4,194,951	4,961,389	2,680,157	3,340,511	37,468	69,069	1,520,164	1,617,305	1,566,257	2,432,022	891,417	1,212,676	258,813	724,657	709,561	1,212,746
Decrease.	−766,438		−660,354		−31,601		−97,141		−865,765		−321,259		−465,844		−503,185	
Per cent.	−15.4		−19.8		−45.8		−6.0		−35.6		−26.5		−64.3		−41.5	
Total for 1920.	41,949,741	44,243,376	26,741,180	29,996,190	712,834	876634	15149,005	14156,334	23,470,199	27133,568	10,979,516	12641,579	5,169,932	6939,028	12,493,417	14,46838
Increase or decrease	−2293,635		−3255,010		−163,800		+992,671		−3663,369		−1662,063		−1769,096		−1975,021	
Per cent.	−5.2		−10.9		−18.7		7.0		−13.5		−13.1		−25.5		−13.7	

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 59)

weight of numbers, a combined two-day supply of 149,000 being without precedent for two consecutive days. Local killers and eastern shippers bought hogs eagerly on the break, less than 14,000 being carried over at the close on Tuesday, and few of these being in first hands.

On a subsequently curtailed supply the market recovered promptly, Thursday's trade at Chicago being within 10 to 15¢ of average prices at the previous week end. Some of the bloom acquired Thursday was lost later but killers' eagerness for supplies was manifested throughout and final quotations at the four markets reviewed ranged only 10 to 60¢ lower on bulk and top sales than a week earlier. Kansas City showed the least and East St. Louis the greatest decline. The bulk of hogs at Chicago at $9.30 to $9.60 closed 20 to 35¢ below the preceding Saturday.

Light Hogs in Demand.

Quality continued to run fairly good and with average weights increasing and above normal for midwinter, the trade is finding it increasingly difficult to fill orders for good pigs and underweight light hogs. Eastern killers are clamorous for these classes and they continue to command premiums over medium and heavy weights. Good packing sows sold at Chicago at the week end 60 to 75¢ below good butcher grades, and about $1 below desirable light hogs. During the fore part of the winter hogs were undoubtedly held back to attain greater weight on corn which is finding a much higher sale when converted into pork than through the elevator route. It is, therefore, logical to expect at least fairly generous runs of above average weight hogs at western markets during the next six weeks despite undisputed claims of a shorter supply of hogs in the country than a year ago. Demand is broad and there are few, if any, in the trade who do not now believe that the low spot of the winter has already been passed.

Sheep.—Heavier receipts than either a week or a year previous, sharp price fluctuations, and strong discrimination by killers against weighty stock of all classes were outstanding features of the sheep and lamb trade last week. Ten markets had a combined supply of approximately 295,500 for the week, compared with 213,600 the preceding week, and 244,392 the corresponding week last year. At the week's close the Chicago market for fat lambs showed declines ranging from 50 to 75¢ on handyweights and as much as $1 to $1.50 on heavy lambs. The latter showed almost unprecedented discounts from the best handyweights. Omaha was down about 50¢ on fat lambs for the week, while Kansas City closed but 15 to 25¢ lower.

Fat Sheep Score Advances.

Yearlings sold lower in sympathy with lambs, but fat, matured sheep, forming a small proportion of the receipts, scored advances at most points. Handyweight ewes were marked up 50 to 75¢ at Chicago and Kansas City, and gained 75¢ to $1 at Omaha.

Strings of 105-lb. Colorado-fed lambs sold at Chicago down to $9 on Thursday against a $12 top on handyweights on the same day. The premium on handyweight ewes was indicated by sales of choice fed westerns up to $6 and $6.50 at Chicago against a $4.75 to $5.25 market for finished heavyweight native ewes.

Feeding lamb prices worked higher under light receipts and a demand from some regular finishers who had marketed their fat lambs and came back into the market in an effort to recoup some of the losses sustained in earlier operations. Best feeding lambs reached $10.50 both at Omaha and Chicago.

Opening, January 17.—Cattle receipts at 10 markets aggregating 74,200 were nearly 5,000 less than the preceding Monday. Trade ruled steady to a quarter lower on beef and butcher stock with the Chicago beef steer top $10.65 and bulk at that point around $8 to $9.75. Stockers and feeders, bulls and canners held about steady.

Hogs at Kansas City sold mostly steady to 10¢ lower in spots. The trend of values at Chicago, Omaha, and East St. Louis was higher. Packer top at Kansas City and Omaha was $9.50, while East St. Louis showed an extreme top of $10 and Chicago of $9.80.

Fat sheep and lambs sold mostly 50¢ lower at Chicago, but steady to strong at the other markets under review. Top lambs reached $11.25 at Chicago, $11 at Omaha, and $10.90 at Kansas City.

WOOL MARKET NOTES.

There was an improvement in tone in the wool market during the past week. It is reported that the Boston market held all the advantage gained recently and that the speculative buying in evidence during December has been replaced by a moderate demand for wool for actual consumption. A sale of fine wool at 70¢ to 80¢ clean basis, ⅜ blood 23¢, ¼ blood 25¢, in the grease, is reported from eastern points.

Receipts of wool at Boston for 1921 to date are reported to be over 50,000 lbs. in excess of those of the same period for 1920.

Indiana.—Much of the wool produced in the State has been consigned to commission houses.

Maryland.—Several of the wool growers' associations in Maryland have made arrangements to dispose of their holdings by manufacturing blankets and robes. In other associations the wool is being offered at 30¢, flat basis.

Missouri.—Recent reports show that all wools held by local organizations have been graded although only a small amount has been sold. Producers express a general desire to trade at reasonable prices.

Texas.—A considerable amount of wool held by individuals and local organizations in the State of Texas has been reported to the bureau since Jan. 1. The wools are being offered at 35¢ to 50¢, flat basis.

Wyoming.—Many 1920 clips of wool are stored locally. Much of the wool is held on a flat basis. The growers express a desire to talk business with buyers, but are showing a certain amount of conservatism.

New Cold-Storage Plant in East Africa.

The Smithfield Cold Storage Works of Laurenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, have been formally opened according to the American consul at Laurenço Marques. The works have a capacity of 100,000 quarters of beef, and the Government is extending the pier so that ocean-going vessels can load directly at the works. The Smithfield Cold Storage Works is a South African concern, and most of the supplies will be drawn from Rhodesia and the Transvaal.

The yield of oilve oil in Palestine for the 1920 crop is estimated at 900,000 gals.

TO SELL AUSTRALIAN WOOL.

(Concluded from front page.)

that a company should be formed to be registered in Melbourne under the name of the British-Australian Wool Realization Association and capitalized at £25,000,000 ($121,662,500 at par). It was suggested that this sum of £25,000,000 should be divided into ordinary transferable shares and debentures and that scrip for the same should be distributed among the wool growers as their final dividend.

These proposals and suggestions have all been accepted by the British Government. Perhaps the most vital part of the scheme is that the Government will hand over to the association, for sale on agency terms, the entire British half of the carryover wool, it being understood that the British half of the surplus cash will be turned into the British Treasury.

Scheme Meets Opposition.

The plan as advanced by Australian growers has met with much suspicion on the part of London traders and the British Wool Federation. They are of the opinion that acceptance of the scheme would deal a severe blow to the textile industry in general. It can not be doubted that Australian growers have gained a large degree of control of the wool market by the acceptance of their proposal and that much of the business hitherto transacted in London will now be transferred to Australia. Even if the scheme would temporarily help matters, it is considered as merely postponing the day when the wool must be sold.

Traders claim that this plan will result in a larger accumulation of wool than ever before. With preferential treatment being reserved for the new Australian clip, the old clip, they say, will be carried over until next year, when the same difficulties as now exist will have to be dealt with. It is said that the only sound remedy for the present stagnation is to get the wool into consumption and create a demand for the raw material by the establishment of a price for the finished article, which will make its own market. The value of wool ultimately depends upon the consumption of the raw material and the distribution of the finished product to purchasers who are willing and able to pay the price.

More New Zealand Lamb and Mutton Arrives.

The steamer *Kent* arrived at New York from New Zealand Jan. 5 with 103,120 carcasses of frozen lamb and 70,241 carcasses of frozen mutton. The lamb averaged 34 lbs. and the mutton 53 lbs. per carcass.

On the same date the steamer *Leitrim* arrived at New York carrying 173,325 carcasses of lamb averaging 31 lbs. per carcass, and 23,576 carcasses of mutton at an average carcass weight of 54 lbs.

Compared with the corresponding period of 1916, stocker and feeder shipments of sheep and lambs from public stockyards during the first 10 months of 1920 showed an increase of 57.6%. The increase for 1919, however, was 107%.

Total imports of meat into the United States during the first 10 months of 1920 were 132,366,683 lbs. compared with 78,901,532 lbs. during the corresponding period of 1919.

Dairy and Poultry

VARIOUS FACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO UNSETTLED BUTTER MARKETS.

Rapid Price Declines Follow Falling Off in Demand—Danish Butter Shipments Anticipated.

Butter markets were steady early in the week ending Jan. 15 regardless of the weakened condition at the close of the previous week. Light receipts of fancy grades and fairly active buying lent such support that for a time it seemed as though the market would continue to be higher. There was, however, a nervous and unsettled undertone, and when demand began to drop toward the middle of the week, price declines followed rapidly.

Different factors seem to be influencing trading sentiment in various markets. New York is apparently looking ahead and anticipating the arrival of the large cargo of over 2,000,000 lbs. of Danish butter which is due shortly on the S. S. *Frederick VIII.* Several cars of New Zealand and fresh California butter are already on that market and are likely to be followed by more soon. Chicago is now feeling the competition of condensery offerings. At Boston interest is centered in moving storage, and many distributors are featuring low-priced storage with the result that retail trade has increased.

Storeage Stock Moves Well.

The main element which is keeping markets somewhat unsettled is the matter of imports. Reports were current during the week that new offerings of Danish butter were being made at prices as low as 44 to 44½¢, c. i. f. Such advices in themselves have a sentimental effect and are apt to offset a somewhat improved technical position of markets.

In attempting to judge market movements for the next few weeks it will be well to bear in mind that consumption of butter in this country last year was apparently much heavier than ever before and that storage butter continues to move very well, the week's withdrawals being almost double those of the previous week. New York is now practically cleared of Danish butter, and it may be that present unfavorable factors have already been fairly well discounted in current prices. None of the markets show much surplus of any grade.

Heavier Production Noted.

Reports which are available point to an increased production, although receipts at the large markets do not indicate any marked change. Smaller markets may be taking care of the increase, or local demand may be heavier. Butter which is offered for sale by condensery companies or which is made from condensery cream by others has become a considerable factor in the market supply.

More Storage Houses in Northwest.

More than 20 new storage houses have been built in the Northwest, in accordance with information and partial supervision of the U. S. Bureau of Markets. These houses include common storages with a combined capacity of 1,220 carloads and cold storages

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 15.

[Cents per lb.]

CREAMERY BUTTER. (92 score.)	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	53½	48½	54	54	41½
Tuesday	54	48½	54½	54	41½
Wednesday	54	49½	54½	54	42½
Thursday	54	48½	54½	54	43
Friday	51	48½	52	52	42½
Saturday	52	48½	52	52	42½
Average for week	**53.08**	**48.63**	**53.58**	**53.33**	**42.16**
Previous week	56.42	52.42	56.83	55.08	44.00
Corresponding week last year	62.82	61.15	62.50	63.66	58.83

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 twins.)	New York.[1]	Chicago.[2]	Boston.[3]	San Francisco.[2 3]	Wisconsin.[2]
Monday	27–28	22½–23½	24–25	22½	24½
Tuesday	27–28	22½–23½	24–25	22½	24½
Wednesday	27–28	22½–23½	24–25½	22½	24½
Thursday	27–28	24–25	24–25½	22½	24½
Friday	27–28	24–25	24–25½	23	24½
Saturday	27–28	24–25	24–25½	23	24½
Average for week	**27.50**	**23.75**	**24.67**	**22.58**	**24.58**
Previous week	27.50	23.00	24.50	23.00	22.58
Corresponding week last year	31.50	30.76	23.50	28.75	31.12

[1] Held cheese prices. [3] Flats.
[2] Fresh cheese prices.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per lb.]

Monday	47	Thursday	47½
Tuesday	47½	Friday	47
Wednesday	47½	Saturday	47

Average, 47.21.

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Jan. 15.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	7,511,513	7,000,770	7,610,996
Put into cold storage	478,809	1,094,626	723,519
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,149,362	4,172,149	1,951,434
Change during week	−2,670,517	−3,777,523	−1,227,915
Total holdings	32,154,907	34,825,460	34,595,827
CHEESE.			
Receipts	2,662,190	2,704,474	3,187,066
Put into cold storage	185,168	252,542	343,972
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,131,725	887,226	940,490
Change during week	−946,557	−634,684	−596,518
Total holdings	11,337,684	12,284,241	19,719,650
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts	122,945	133,191	123,213
Put into cold storage	2,523	4,276	2,136
Withdrawn from cold storage	81,747	94,454	162,962
Change during week	−79,224	−90,178	−160,826
Total holdings	83,214	162,438	486,555
DRESSED POULTRY.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	5,311,483	7,653,574	5,417,867
Put into cold storage	3,209,145	5,999,680	3,805,591
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,619,547	1,533,844	2,051,336
Change during week	+1,589,598	+4,463,836	+1,754,255
Total holdings	63,389,076	61,799,478	68,227,373

Agricultural Interests of New Zealand Demand Better Shipping Facilities.

Several farmers' cooperative associations as well as dairy and woolgrowers' associations in New Zealand have recently passed resolutions urging the Government to take some action toward establishing better shipping facilities for their products, according to the American consul at Auckland. The question of better shipping facilities for New Zealand produce has been an important item of discussion in that country for several months. The matter has been extensively discussed in the House of Parliament. The farming, dairying, and grazing interests are especially interested, since they have experienced considerable difficulty in being able to get their products promptly to the markets of the world.

The people of that Dominion feel that they are located so far from world markets that it is very important that some arrangement be made to control sufficient shipping to handle the products of the country so that they may reach the markets at the most favorable time. New Zealand is destined to rely principally upon its raw products, and these must be delivered in foreign markets in as fresh a condition as possible.

CONTINUED ACTIVE DEMAND KEEPS CHEESE MARKETS FIRM.

Advances at Primary Markets Amount to 1½ Cents During Past Week—Southern Business Improved.

Cheese markets reacted further to a continued good demand during the week ending Jan. 15, and prices went to higher levels in practically all markets. Heaviest advances were recorded at primary markets and amounted to fully 1½¢. It is to be noted, however, that although a fair volume of business was done at the higher prices, there was a general feeling on the part of many buyers that later declines are not unlikely. In many cases orders were accompanied by instructions calling for immediate shipment, in order that the goods might be resold without the necessity of taking losses.

The market seems to have reached that uncertain stage when buyers consider that it is approaching a somewhat topheavy condition, while, on the other hand, dealers at primary markets have a tendency to hold firm to asking prices on account of active demand. In fact, some dealers venture the opinion that to shade prices would result in more business than their current receipts would warrant. One encouraging condition at primary markets in Wisconsin is that southern business is not only holding its own, but is showing some improvement. Some fear still remains that financial conditions in the Southern States may cause a lighter demand than usual during the next month or so.

Some Buying for Export.

Prices on fresh cheese advanced slightly in distributing markets, but not fully in line with the increase at primary markets. The raising of asking prices had a tendency at first to slow up trading, but toward the latter part of the week, as the trend at primary markets became apparent, buyers operated more freely and few concessions in price were granted. Where prices were cut it was mostly on certain styles which were dragging on the local markets. Held cheese prices have also advanced slightly and the best grades continue to rule firm. On the whole, the tone in distributing markets is generally confident.

Export business is picking up. Buying was active at New York City, where orders for several thousand boxes of Skims and Canadian Cheddars were handled for English markets.

North Carolina Storing Sweet Potatoes.

In North Carolina an unusually large movement of the sweet potato crop to storage houses is reported and the stock is keeping fairly well. Sweet potatoes in Arkansas are reported somewhat affected with black rot in storage.

Fruits and Vegetables

HEAVIER SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE SINCE FIRST OF YEAR.

Midwinter Fruit and Vegetable Markets Record Continued Declines for Apples and Potatoes.

Market prices of potatoes, apples, and onions declined moderately during the period from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15. Cabbage and lettuce were firm at higher prices. Car-lot movement has been increasing steadily since the holiday week, during which period the lowest rate of movement probably was reached.

Shipments of leading fruits and vegetables fell to 33,652 cars for December, compared with 64,237 cars in November and 80,003 in October. Movement began to recover rapidly in January. Shipments for the first week of the new year were about double those in the last week of December.

Potatoes Generally Lower.

Potatoes.—Potato prices have declined generally 10 to 20¢ per 100 lbs. at shipping points and in consuming markets since Dec. 15. Northern Round White sacked stock reached the lowest level of the season about the middle of January, f. o. b. prices at shipping stations ranging $1 to $1.20. New York Round Whites made a similar decline, closing around $1.40 f. o. b. Prices showed some improvement early in the year, but with a large supply of potatoes available for shipment, these gains were quickly lost. Movement of main crop potatoes has been about as heavy this season as last, but with estimated production close to that of the bumper crop of 1917, shipments of the late crop have not kept pace with available supplies. Actual movement will depend considerably on the course of the markets. Growers in some localities assert that they will feed potatoes to live stock rather than sell at prevailing prices, which fell to 70¢ per 100 lbs. sacked in Rocky Mountain producing sections.

Apples.—The markets for barreled apples have weakened during the past month. Common storage stock was selling 35 to 50¢ lower f. o. b. shipping stations in western New York Jan. 14 at $3.65 to $3.75 per bbl. and cold-storage stock at $4 to $4.25. Baldwins, Yorks, and Greenings closed weaker in city wholesale markets, sagging to a range of $4 to $4.50. Prices of northwestern boxed apples have held fairly well, Extra Fancy Jonathans jobbing mostly at $2 to $3 per box in the middle of January.

As the season progressed heavier shipments from the barreled shipping States confirmed early forecasts of the size of the commercial apple crop in the East and Middle West. Total shipments of barreled apples to Jan. 8, were 50,238 cars compared with 34,733 cars shipped to corresponding time last season, while movement of boxed stock totaled 27,437 cars compared with 35,452 a year ago.

Onions.—Yellow Globe onions have declined 10 to 25¢ per 100 lbs. since the middle of December and were selling around $1 f. o. b. western New York shipping points by Jan. 14. Dullness prevailed in consuming centers, but prices were practically unchanged, yellow stock jobbing at 75¢ to $1.35 in middle western markets and $1.25 to $1.65 in the East. Shipments of late onions to Jan. 8 were slightly heavier than to the corresponding date last season, but had not been moving in proportion to estimated production. Last season about three-fourths of the total late crop was shipped in car lots. On that basis a possible movement of 22,350 cars might be expected for the 1920 season. By Jan. 8 this year, 13,329 cars had been rolled, leaving approximately 9,000 to be marketed. It has been reported that onions in farm storage in the West have been keeping poorly and that large quantities of these stocks will not be shipped.

Sweet potatoes.—New Jersey and Delaware Yellow sweet potatoes and Tennessee Nancy Hall stock have been steady in consuming markets at $1.50 to $2.25 per bu. hamper. Total movement has been nearly that of last season. Shipments during early January were between 450 and 500 cars per week.

Cabbage.—Danish type cabbage advanced about $2 per ton, reaching $10 to $12 bulk f. o. b. Jan. 14. Eastern consuming markets gained $5 to $8 per ton, closing mostly $15 to $23. Northern Danish and Holland type stock advanced sharply in several middle western markets early in January, reaching $20 to $35, but reacted to a closing range of $19 to $25 by Jan. 14. Total cabbage movement has been much heavier this season than last, with 28,205 cars shipped to Jan. 8, compared with a total movement last season of 23,439 cars. Shipments of the northern crop have been 12,000 cars, only a few hundred cars in excess of last season, although the estimated crop is fully twice as large. The new crop was starting to move early in January.

Lettuce.—Lettuce markets have been firm. California Iceberg stock has advanced $1 to $2 per crate since Dec. 15 to a range of $4 to $4.50, in consuming markets. Florida 1½ bu. hampers of Big Boston stock gained about 50¢, reaching $2 to $2.50.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Round Whites, Sacked, per 100 Pounds.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Jan. 17.	This season. Jan. 10.	One year ago.
New York	312	[1] $1.80-1.95	[1] $1.90-2.00	[1] $4.45-4.60
Boston	269	1.75-1.90	1.90-2.00	4.15-4.25
Philadelphia	120	1.60-1.75	1.85	4.35-4.40
Baltimore	35	1.65-1.75	1.95	4.15-4.35
Pittsburgh	71	1.65	1.75	4.65-5.60
Cleveland	31	1.65	1.65	4.50-4.60
Cincinnati	27	1.50-1.65	1.65-1.75	4.65-4.75
Detroit	33	1.35-1.50	1.50	4.65
Chicago	256	[2] 1.20-1.40	[2] 1.25-1.30	[2] 4.60-4.75
St. Louis	44	1.80	1.50	4.50-4.75
Kansas City	127	[2] 1.70	1.50-1.60	4.40

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Varieties, Sacked, per 100 Pounds.

New York	57	$1.00-1.25	$1.50-1.60	$5.50 -6.35
Boston	30	1.25-1.50	1.25-1.65	6.12½-6.50
Philadelphia	56	1.35-1.40	1.25-1.65	6.35 -6.40
Baltimore	20	1.25-1.50	1.90	6.25 -6.50
Pittsburgh	15	1.25-1.50	1.25-1.75	6.25 -6.50
Cleveland	2	.75-1.00	.75-1.00	5.50 -6.75
Cincinnati	2	1.40	1.25	5.75 -6.25
Detroit	4	.60-1.00	.75-1.00	5.75
Chicago	8	1.10-1.25	1.00-1.25	5.50 -5.75
St. Louis	5	[3] 1.35-1.50	[3] 1.25-1.40	[3] 5.75 -6.25
Kansas City	8	[3] 1.25-1.50	[3] 1.25-1.50	[3] 6.25 -6.50

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type, Bulk, per Ton.

New York	66		$20.00-25.00	$115.00-125.00
Boston	20	[4] $1.15- 1.25	18.00-22.00	[4] 6.50
Philadelphia	86	15.00-18.00	15.00-20.00	110.00-115.00
Baltimore	56	12.00-15.00	20.00-22.00	110.00-120.00
Pittsburgh	19	18.00-20.00	27.00-30.00	125.00-130.00
Cleveland	12	20.00-22.00	25.00	115.00-125.00
Cincinnati	13	20.00-22.00	30.00	130.00
Detroit	3	22.00-25.00	20.00-25.00	110.00-115.00
Chicago	68	16.00-17.00	19.00-21.00	105.00-115.00
St. Louis	29		35.00-40.00	120.00
Kansas City	25	[1] 1.50- 1.65	[1] 1.50- 1.65	[1] 6.00- 6.25

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware, Yellow Varieties, bu. Hampers.

New York	59	$1.75-$2.00	$1.50-$2.00	$2.75
Boston	18	1.75	1.75	
Philadelphia	21	1.40- 1.50	1.65	$2.00- 2.25
Baltimore	2	1.50- 1.60		2.00- 2.25
Pittsburgh	47	1.65- 2.25	1.90- 2.00	2.25- 2.35
Cleveland	24	1.75- 1.90	1.75- 2.25	2.40- 2.50
Cincinnati	15	[5] 1.80	[5] 1.75- 1.90	[5] 2.10-2.25
Detroit	15	2.00- 2.50	1.65- 2.50	2.65
Chicago	41	2.60- 2.85	2.75- 3.00	2.50- 2.60
St. Louis	10	[5] 1.75- 1.85	[5] 1.75- 1.80	[5] 1.95- 2.00
Kansas City	6	[5] 1.50- 1.60	[5] 1.50	[5] 1.85- 2.00

APPLES, Eastern Baldwins, A 2½ in., bbls.

New York	192	$4.00-$4.25	$4.50-$4.75	$8.00
Boston	42	4.50- 4.75	4.50- 4.75	
Philadelphia	76	4.50- 4.75	4.00- 4.25	5.50
Baltimore	32	[6] 4.25- 4.50	4.25- 4.50	[6] 7.75- 8.00
Pittsburgh	64	4.00- 4.50	4.00- 4.50	7.75- 9.00
Cleveland	19	4.00- 4.50	3.50- 4.50	8.50- 9.00
Cincinnati	11	4.50	4.00- 4.25	7.00- 7.25
Detroit	2	4.50- 5.00	[7] 4.50- 5.00	8.00
Chicago	23	4.00- 4.50	4.00- 4.50	7.50- 8.00
St. Louis	9		[7] 4.75	[7] 7.00
Kansas City	7	[7] 5.00- 5.50	[7] 5.00- 6.00	[7] 7.00- 7.25

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps and Jonathans, Boxes.

New York	92	$3.50-$4.25	$3.25-$4.25	[8] $2.15-$2.85
Cleveland	1	[8] 2.50- 3.00		
Detroit	4		3.00- 3.50	[8] 3.00- 3.30
Chicago	33	2.00- 2.75	2.00- 2.75	3.00- 3.25
St. Louis	1			[8] 2.65- 2.70
Kansas City	6	2.50- 3.00	2.50- 3.00	2.75- 3.00

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Jan. 15.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	420	614	375	27,894	36,006	45,589
Barreled	816	313	866	51,115	35,046	41,210
Cabbage:						
Old	860	348	756	29,122	21,973	23,439
New	136	119	79	[1] 288	[1] 306	129,122
Cauliflower	139	134	148	1,793	1,336	2,597
Celery:						
1920 crop	401	167	321	8,657	6,046	6,775
Florida	43	2	6	[1] 52	[1] 4	[1] 2,992
Dry beans	181	184	130	2,521	3,538	6,676
Grapefruit	430	223	245	4,071	3,452	11,217
Lemons	135	99	81	2,097	1,636	8,623
Lettuce	496	423	464	3,757	2,202	12,383
Onions	409	385	312	21,004	17,515	20,532
Oranges	1,934	1,500	1,493	16,940	14,084	46,752
Potatoes:						
Sweet	432	321	532	11,880	11,352	15,408
White	2,961	3,086	3,268	129,236	123,193	160,232
Vegetables [2]	84	59	119	493	590	12,577
Total	9,877	7,977	9,195	310,580	278,029	414,010

[1] Not included in totals. [2] Mixed and bunched.

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

Market.	This season. Jan. 17.	This season. Jan. 10.	One year ago.
Potatoes (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	$1.35-$1.40	$1.50-$1.55	$4.25-$4.50
Presque Isle, Me.	1.20- 1.25	[1] 1.30- 1.35	3.80- 3.85
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.03- 1.13	1.13- 1.20	4.35- 4.45
Waupaca, Wis.	1.05- 1.10	1.00	4.45- 4.50
Minneapolis, Minn	1.10	1.10	4.25- 4.50
Greeley, Colo.	.75- .80	.90	4.00
Onions (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	1.00	1.00	5.25- 5.75
Cabbage (bulk ton)			
Rochester, N. Y.	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	100.00
Apples (bbls.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	3.60- 4.25	3.65- 4.25	7.00
Apples (boxes).			
Spokane, Wash.	2.00	2.00	3.00

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] Red varieties.
[4] Barrels.
[5] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[6] Southeastern York Imperials.
[7] Middle Western Ben Davis.
[8] Auction sales.

MARKETS FOR HONEY MAY REACH STILL LOWER LEVELS.

No Strengthening of Prices Noted—Foreign Beeswax Competing Strongly with Domestic Stock.

No improvement in the market tone of honey has been experienced during the past two weeks. In both shipping sections and in the larger consuming markets the movement has been very slow and an uncertain feeling is generally prevalent as to whether or not still further price declines will be experienced. Many carlot buyers are reported to have temporarily withdrawn from the market in important shipping districts, on account of the present financial stringency, their lack of confidence in the current market situation, and their desire to begin the new year with small stocks on hand.

In southern California lower prices and an unsettled market characterize the carlot situation, with light wire inquiry being received. Carlots of White Orange Blossom are quoted per lb. at 16 to 17¢, Light Amber Sage at 11 to 13¢, and Light Amber Alfalfa 9 to 10¢. In the Intermountain region it is said that some repacking of extracted stock is being done for sale direct to the consumer or retail grocer at around 17½ to 20¢ per lb., but practically no sales in carlot quantities are being made.

Consuming Markets Dull.

Light demand and dull markets are generally noted in the important consuming centers. In New York City a few of the bakers and confectioners are buying honey for use in place of sugar; they have bought principally of South American and West Indian goods, which are now down to 60 to 80¢ per gal. California stock is being quoted to large users at 11 to 12¢ per lb. for Light Amber Alfalfa and mostly 17 to 18¢ for White Orange Blossom and White Sage. Prices in Chicago seem to be gradually slipping to lower levels. The cheapness of sugar and weak market tone assist in causing a very slow movement. Sales of Alfalfa and Clover are now being made by receivers at 14½ to 15½¢ for White stock and 14 to 14½¢ for Light Amber. In Boston, California honey is selling slowly in small lots at slightly lower prices but a fairly good demand and movement is reported for Porto Rico honey because of relatively low prices. Honey in glass containers is selling about 20% lower than it was two weeks ago.

Comb Honey Prices.

Comb honey is now very largely out of the hands of the beekeepers and is in light supply in most consuming markets. In Chicago a drop to $6.75 to $7 for a 24-section case is reported, with light sections and poor color comb bringing only $5.50 to $6.50. Boston retains its high price quotation of $8.50 to $9 for 24-section cases of No. 1 White Heavy Clover from New York State. About the lowest price reported in a large consuming center for sales of comb honey to jobbers is in Kansas City, where California and Colorado Light Amber Alfalfa is quoted at $6 to $6.75 per case.

Beeswax, which is normally a very steady commodity, has been feeling the effect of heavy imports of foreign wax from South America, the West Indies and Africa. South American stock is said to be comparable to domestic and brings about the same price in Chicago, 30 to 32¢ per lb. for sales to wholesale drug companies and harness manufacturers. African wax is dark and considered inferior, being quoted at 27¢ per lb. In New York City, buying is done almost entirely in small lots. Light colored imported stock ranges 20 to 24¢, with dark being quoted at 18 to 20¢.

Philadelphia reports that heavy supplies of foreign wax are meeting absolutely no demand because most of the industries using this stock are closed down entirely or working short time. A drop in price to a range of 35 to 37¢ per lb. in less than carlots is reported in the southern California shipping section.

The British Apple Markets.

Upon comparing the prices of apples in England for the past few weeks it will be seen that the market for both boxed and barreled fruit has been steadily weakening. The heavy receipts from the United States have been an important factor in weakening the market. Shippers will bear in mind, however, that after the natural stimulation of business by the holiday season, the first two weeks of January always show a reaction and sales are very slow. Consequently a depression in prices is to be expected for shipments selling during this period.

The quantities of apples going forward during the week ending Jan. 17 were greatly in excess of those for the previous week. Approximately 105,000 bbls. and 109,000 boxes of apples were afloat for the United Kingdom during the week ended Jan. 17, as compared with but 31,000 bbls. and 85,000 boxes during the previous week.

The selling prices of apples on British markets for the week ending Jan. 17, according to the American agricultural trade commissioner at London, were as follows:

At London: Extra Fancy and Fancy boxed Spitzenburgs from Oregon ranged from 15s. 6d. to 18s. ($2.89 to $3.36) per box, conversions being made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Jan. 15, when a shilling was worth $0.1867. Choice Spitzenburgs sold from 14 to 15s. ($2.61 to $2.80) per box. All grades of boxed Californian Yellow Newtowns brought from 16 to 19s. ($2.99 to $3.55), while all grades of boxed Yellow Newtowns from Oregon sold from 18 to 20s. ($3.36 to $3.74) per box. All grades of New York Baldwins in barrels ranged from 38 to 40s. ($7.10 to $7.47) per bbl. All grades of Rhode Island Greenings sold 40 to 48s. ($7.47 to $8.96) and all grades of York Imperials 45s. ($8.40) per bbl. The supply of York Imperials exceeded the demand.

At Liverpool: The market was demoralized with a decided slump in prices. All grades of York Imperials from Virginia ranged from 25 to 40s. ($4.67 to $7.47) per bbl.; A 2½ in. Rhode Island Greenings from New York sold from 25 to 37s. ($4.67 to $6.91), while all grades of Baldwins from Maine brought from 25 to 36s. 6d. ($4.67 to $6.82) per bbl. All grades of boxed Yellow Newtowns from California, and choice Yellow Newtowns from Washington and Oregon ranged from 16 to 17s. ($2.99 to $3.17) per box. All grades of Winesaps from Washington sold 14 to 16s. ($2.61 to $2.99) per box, while Fancy Jonathans brought 15 to 17s. ($2.80 to $3.17) per box. All grades of Spitzenburgs sold at 16s. ($2.99) per box.

At Manchester: York Imperials in barrels ranged from 21 to 37s. ($3.92 to $6.91) per bbl.; Ben Davis, 30 to 32s. 6d. ($5.60 to $6.07), and Baldwins, 30 to 40s. ($5.60 to $7.47) per bbl. Rhode Island Greenings brought from 25 to 31s. ($4.67 to $5.79) per bbl.

At Glasgow: Baldwins brought 31 to 34s. ($5.79 to $6.35) per bbl., Rhode Island

(Concluded on page 58, column 3.)

BELOW NORMAL MOVEMENT OF SOUTHWESTERN PEANUTS.

Estimated that Not More Than From 25 to 30 Per Cent of Crop Has Reached the Mills.

The movement of farmers' grade peanuts from the farms to the shelling plants in the southwestern peanut belt, as well as the movement of shelled goods from the mills to consuming markets, has been considerably below normal for this season of the year. In fact the shellers estimate that probably not over 25 to 30% of the crop has moved from the farms to the mills. Until recently shellers have not been anxious to buy farmers' stock, and in the absence of demand for shelled goods, with the market losing strength from week to week, they have followed a waiting policy until the tone of the market should become more stable.

In the consuming centers the confectionery and butter manufacturing interests and other large buyers have been difficult to convince that the price decline has reached its low point and have been content to purchase shelled goods only in sufficient quantities to meet their immediate requirements. Financial conditions have added to the general dullness of the peanut market in preventing such heavy buying as is customary at this period in the peanut season.

Price to Growers Strengthening.

The feeling seems to be generally prevalent in the Southwest that the price of farmers' goods can not be far from the lowest point that will be reached, and many people state that it is down to the prewar level. Because of the low prices some farmers are feeding much of their stock to hogs. During the past few weeks, however, there has been more noticeable activity on the part of the shellers in buying peanuts. The growers have shown little interest in selling, but one by one they either tire of waiting for better terms or need money to meet pressing obligations and so they sell their peanuts.

The 1920 crop in Texas was generally of very good quality, but in some sections growers have not properly cared for their stock. Many peanuts have been left in ricks in the field exposed to the weather. Some have not cured properly and have become discolored. In consequence, many moldy peanuts are found in some districts in the lots that the farmers haul to the shelling plants.

The first few scattering lots of peanuts brought the farmers around $1.25 per 30-lb. bu. Prices gradually decreased until a low level of 65 to 75¢ per bu. was reached. During the past few days a noticeable strengthening of tone has occurred and growers in some sections are now said to be holding for 90¢ per bu. Sales of shelled goods are ranging around 6 to 6¼¢, shipping point, with No. 2 quoted at 4 to 4¼¢ per lb. The demand for shelled goods up to the first of the year has been limited. Since then, inquiries are becoming more numerous and a gradual improvement in the movement is noticeable.

Tobacco Warehouse Regulations Now Available.

Regulations for tobacco warehouses under the United States warehouse act have been issued by the Bureau of Markets, and are contained in Circular 154 of the Office of the Secretary. These regulations, which were adopted after comprehensive hearings had been held in various cities, may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C.

Movement of Maine Seed Potatoes and Table Stock Increasing.

Potato dealers in Aroostook County, Me., began to sell freely in December, and their example is being followed by a number of growers. Haulings in January are more active than at any time since digging. Prices on the Boston market are somewhat higher than before Christmas because of the cleaning out of supplies of Canadian red varieties in storage there, but advances have not inspired any great feeling of confidence, according to the field agent of the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

The demand for seed has been held off awaiting market developments, but the comparatively short time remaining in which to obtain stock has induced a good trade of late. Dealers are paying around $2 per bbl. for seed-stock Cobblers and $2.25 for Bliss. Spaulding Rose are in little demand, in contrast with conditions of last year, and the price is around $1.75 to $1.85 for seed stock.

The demand for table Green Mountains and other varieties is slow, and $2 per bbl. is the top in Presque Isle, with most stock being sold at $1.75 to $1.85 the middle of January. Houlton, enjoying a lower freight rate, has been paying $2 and slightly above recently.

With a commercial crop of approximately 18,000 cars, Maine has shipped approximately but 8,000 cars. The future movement must average a high rate if the entire surplus stock is to be sold. So far, the table-stock market has been limited to eastern New York and New England; at times New York State, with its large crop, has threatened that restricted field. Imports from Canada are around 1,000 cars less than last year's figures.

Western Onions Moving Slowly.

Onion prices still range close to $1 for 100 lbs. in eastern producing sections and average about $1.25 in eastern cities, but only $1 in western distributing markets. The eastern crop is working off at somewhat higher prices than in the West. In the Connecticut valley about one-fifth of the crop or somewhat less than 700 cars remains for shipment according to one local estimate, but a survey made by a local official of the U. S. Bureau of Markets shows about 1400 cars in commercial and farm storage. It is believed that large quantities of onions remaining in the hands of producers in the West will not be shipped, because of the lack of suitable storage facilities.

STANDARD TOMATO GRADES.

(Concluded from front page.)

grades may be outlined as follows: No. 1 to include all tomatoes more than 2¼ ins. in greatest diameter which are sound and practically free from defective specimens, such as catfaces and blossom-end scars; No. 2 grade to include the remaining stock which is over 1¾ ins. in greatest diameter, sound and free from any injury or defect that has gone through the fleshy outer wall of the tomato. A third grade might possibly be added to include any tomatoes which do not meet the requirements of the two standard grades.

The adoption of a uniform standard will do away with one of the most common sources of misunderstanding and rejection encountered in the handling of tomatoes.

FREE MOVEMENT OF POTATOES FROM GREELEY SECTION.

Northern Colorado Has About 3,000 Cars yet to be Shipped—Low Prices Brought.

Since the beginning of the New Year, Colorado potatoes have been moving rather freely, an average of about 40 cars being shipped daily from the Greeley district which includes northern Colorado, according to the Bureau of Markets field representative. The demand has been active with a firm market, dealers paying growers $1 per 100 lbs. for U. S. No. 1 sacked Pearls and Rurals.

To Jan. 5, 1,620 cars were shipped from the Greeley district compared with 785 to the same date last year and 1,697 cars during the same period in 1918. Approximately 3,000 cars of potatoes are yet to be marketed from the Greeley district and of this remaining stock, 97% are stored in dugouts on the farms of the growers.

Much Good Storage Space.

The growers in the Greeley district have large and modern dugouts on the farms and are better able to store their own potatoes than in any other district in the country. Practically no Colorado potatoes are stored in the warehouses of the dealers; however, about 150 cars of Idaho potatoes remain in the various warehouses in this district. These potatoes are stored in transit and diverted on a through rate, plus the extra charge for storage privilege.

Growers will probably continue to haul freely if the market remains firm and the weather favorable. Even at the present prices, growers will probably have heavy losses this year.

Texas is consuming approximately 60% of the potatoes shipped from this district but the buying from Texas has been spasmodic this year.

Low Prices and Slow Movement in Idaho Potato Sections.

Idaho potato shipments have been of about the same volume this season as last. To Jan. 7, 5,299 cars were shipped compared with 5,265 to the same date last season. Growers and shippers, however, according to the local field agent of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, believe that more potatoes remain to be shipped than at this time last year.

The movement has been rather draggy, because the demand from the markets has been light and local buyers are not disposed to take more than they need for immediate shipment. The demand from the California markets for Russetts was poor in December, while last year there was a brisk demand throughout the entire month. The California markets are well supplied with Stockton potatoes, many of them of ordinary quality, so that it has been hard to move any but fancy Idahos.

Many growers who have been expecting better market conditions and prices after the holidays have concluded that it is a false hope this season and are preparing to move all or a part of their holdings. Present prices are 60¢ for Rurals and 75¢ for Russetts, sacked per 100 lbs. No. 1 stock, in wagonloads, cash to growers. These figures are considered below the cost of production and many growers who are not compelled to sell for financial reasons, declare that they will not sell at present prices but will feed their potatoes to stock.

Over 2,000 Fruit and Vegetable Inspections in December.

Although car-lot movement of fruits and vegetables in December was little more than one-half the volume of November, there was comparatively little decrease in the activity of the inspection service conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets. The number of inspections in the 24 branch offices was 2,012, compared with 1,372 in November. The service has been catching up with the demand, only 203 applications, mostly at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, having been declined during December.

The four leading inspection centers for the month were at Pittsburgh, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, these offices performing more than one-half the total number for December. Additional inspections for the Navy numbered 484 at New York and 368, involving over 400,000 lbs. of fruit and vegetables, at Boston. The week ending Dec. 31 was a busy one at the Boston Navy Yard. Three large battleships, carrying approximately 200,000 lbs. of fruits and vegetables, were loaded with stock of good quality.

December Inspections.

[Car lots and less.]

Market.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Total Dec., 1920.	Total Dec., 1919.
Atlanta	12	9	21	31
Baltimore	31	29	60	64
Boston	17	55	72	86
Buffalo	13	2	15	17
Chicago	119	123	242	638
Cincinnati	36	55	91	67
Cleveland	23	82	105	87
Columbus	7	44	51	17
Detroit	9	7	16	42
Fort Worth	20	5	25	73
Houston	38	22	60	45
Indianapolis	17	46	63	41
Kansas City	24	52	76	217
Los Angeles	3	.....	3	.....
Memphis	5	23	28	50
Milwaukee	15	1	16	58
Minneapolis	21	21	42	31
New Orleans	18	65	83	45
New York	130	122	252	234
Omaha	21	10	31	39
Philadelphia	217	14	231	94
Pittsburgh	89	210	299	234
St. Louis	47	38	85	162
Washington	16	29	45	48
Closed offices	.....	.....	.....	54
Total	948	1,064	2,012	2,474

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 57.)

Greenings from 25 to 32s. ($4.67 to $5.98), and Ben Davis from 31 to 31s. 6d. ($5.79 to $5.88) per bbl. Spitzenburgs ranged from 30 to 31s. ($5.60 to $5.79) per bbl., and Rome Beautys brought 32s. ($5.98) per bbl. Boxed Spitzenburgs brought from 15s. 6d. to 17s. ($2.89 to $3.17) per box. Ganos sold from 13s. 3d. to 14s. 7d. ($2.47 to $2.72) and Delicious from 13 to 14s. 6d. ($2.43 to $2.71) per box.

As far as barreled apples are concerned, the reimposition of control which went into effect on Nov. 15, 1920, has not affected the situation to any extent except as regards the very choicest fruit, the quantities that would have exceeded 68s. ($12.70) on a free market being practically negligible. With regard to boxed apples, the quantities offered have been so great that there is practically no variety, except possibly some of the best Oregon Newtowns, that could have exceeded control price if the restrictions had not existed. Similarly, the control regulations as to slack and wasty lots are practically inoperative, as the market has not permitted prices in excess of the control limit.

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

(Concluded from front page.)

80,000,000 lbs. less than in Dec., 1919, but it is about 35,000,000 lbs. more than the amount placed in cure in November. Stocks cured and in process of cure on Jan. 1 were about 29,000,000 lbs. greater than on Dec. 1, but were 120,000,000 lbs. less than the amount on hand Jan. 1, 1920, and 214,000,000 lbs. less than on Jan. 1, 1919. Stocks of pork cured in pickle or reported in process of cure exceed stocks reported Jan. 1, 1920, by 16,000,000 lbs., but are about 8,000,000 lbs. less than stocks reported Jan. 1, 1919.

Stocks of lard increased 22,000,000 lbs. during December, but are 4,000,000 lbs. less than reported Jan. 1, 1920, and 46,000,000 lbs. less than were reported Jan. 1, 1919.

Frozen poultry in storage is about 8,500,000 lbs. less than on hand Jan. 1, 1920, and about 30,000,000 lbs. less than reported Jan. 1, 1919. Stocks increased about 30,000,000 lbs. during December, but this is a normal increase as compared with preceding years. The greatest increases were in roasters and fowls which doubled during the month. Turkeys increased about 50%.

Barreled Apples Decrease.

Stocks of barreled and boxed apples in cold storage Jan. 1 showed a combined decrease, expressed as barrels, equivalent to 364,217 bbls., but there was a combined increase equivalent to 855,391 bbls., as compared with total stocks in cold storage Jan. 1, 1920. As compared with Jan. 1, 1919, there was a combined increase of boxed and barreled stock equivalent to 2,089,954 bbls. more than were in cold storage two years ago.

Compared with a year ago, and considering the two classes of stock separately, there was an increase of 1,263,068 bbls. and a decrease of 1,223,032 boxes. During December barreled stock decreased 585,107 bbls. and boxed stock increased 662,670 boxes.

Stocks of barreled apples decreased during December in all sections except New England where the amount remained about the same as in the preceding months. Boxed apples decreased in the southern and southwestern States but showed increases in other sections.

Holdings of eggs in the entire country were lower on the first of this year than any year since the egg reports were begun in 1916. This year's stocks of 408,584 cases are over 1,100,000 cases less than a year ago and more than 300,000 cases less than holdings on Jan. 1, 1919, which was the low point up to that time. Holdings in the four large eastern markets alone amounted to some 250,000 cases, and on Jan. 15 these stocks had been reduced over 65% to about 84,000 cases. The reduction of egg stocks during January in the past five years has been considerably more than the total holdings on the first of this month, and accordingly, a less than normal consumption will result in the closing out of all stocks long before the new storing season opens.

Butter holdings as shown by the report were somewhat heavier than a year ago, approximately 5,000,000 lbs., but the reduction during December was quite satisfactory, and although butter imports during 1920 were extremely heavy, amounting to over 33,000,000 lbs. during the first eleven months, consumption has been good and several months are left in which to move the remaining storage stocks.

Cheese holdings were 34,186,306 lbs., a reduction under last year of almost 19,000,000 lbs. The cheese storage situation at present is apparently causing no immediate concern and holders of finer grades express a fair amount of confidence.

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

Holdings Jan. 1.

Commodity.	1921	1920	1919	December, 1920.	December, 1919.	December, 1918.
APPLES.						
Barrels	3,955,799	2,692,731	2,581,949	4,570,067	3,325,568	3,279,820
Boxes	7,285,038	8,508,070	5,136,726	6,650,538	7,792,532	4,945,472
BUTTER (pounds).						
Creamery	58,752,592	53,737,387	43,909,707	79,749,703	73,654,085	65,110,521
Packing stock	2,773,608	1,409,616	1,384,218	3,138,503	2,098,220	2,328,404
CHEESE (pounds).						
American	34,186,306	53,168,227	19,822,659	39,921,133	62,507,936	25,624,861
Swiss, including block	4,583,687	2,822,464	3,204,833	4,882,614	3,187,225	2,820,424
Brick and Munster	1,753,816	1,114,318	1,073,726	1,592,134	952,435	1,157,107
Limburger	954,386	712,262	1,314,315	1,059,101	744,235	1,341,052
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	5,433,875	2,765,153	2,717,582	4,825,091	4,027,668	3,079,678
Cream and Neufchatel	152,236	168,440	135,872	199,322	193,815	181,050
All other varieties	4,167,471	3,943,370	1,955,674	6,321,001	4,800,579	3,268,998
EGGS.						
Cases	408,584	1,542,146	739,545	1,824,473	3,340,509	2,070,529
Frozen (pounds)	27,325,358	19,280,396	8,979,979	29,944,548	22,650,289	11,832,454
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).						
Broilers	12,244,488	9,186,839	15,155,903	10,970,316	8,045,765	14,586,070
Roasters	22,054,165	28,686,960	29,465,646	11,242,495	14,833,161	16,200,736
Fowls	14,597,046	20,636,043	26,029,983	7,211,541	9,691,308	15,068,177
Turkeys	6,012,330	5,177,576	9,038,583	4,351,337	3,212,049	6,337,219
Miscellaneous varieties	24,180,385	23,824,314	29,032,140	15,270,160	18,967,042	19,045,958
MEATS (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	120,251,763	261,812,398	298,818,463	89,718,237	223,310,993	229,667,877
Pork, frozen	93,574,486	55,350,951	61,538,855	60,007,484	44,864,158	34,749,590
Lamb and mutton, frozen	68,113,134	10,289,777	12,759,743	56,701,873	9,408,958	9,035,342
Beef, cured	10,523,312	37,051,619	36,266,511	10,287,323	35,546,682	32,380,752
Beef, in process of cure	11,929,423	(1)	(1)	12,160,500	(1)	(1)
Pork, dry salt, cured	71,600,251	262,619,867	357,254,064	73,409,023	242,224,468	283,002,351
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	72,057,778	(1)	(1)	40,990,715	(1)	(1)
Pork, pickled, cured	119,843,176	279,467,243	303,762,929	100,656,942	226,892,938	242,976,128
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	175,915,212	(1)	(1)	151,612,566	(1)	(1)
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	75,506,246	108,766,123	128,891,789	60,091,642	82,853,491	106,254,200
Lard	58,612,421	62,613,764	104,274,280	36,683,483	49,146,967	81,676,296

[1] Prior to Feb. 1, 1920, figures for "cured meats" and for meats "in process of cure" were combined.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen During Month.

Variety.	Dec., 1920.	Dec., 1919.	Nov., 1920.	Nov., 1919.
Beef, frozen	38,798,961	59,750,860	32,044,016	71,667,222
Pork, frozen	62,052,344	37,727,494	27,271,205	15,614,501
Lamb and mutton, frozen	3,092,626	1,457,051	1,796,528	2,545,908
Beef, cured	9,673,348	11,766,328	10,084,451	12,629,896
Pork, dry salt	92,229,766	172,564,943	56,914,039	106,707,135
Pork, pickled	143,548,493	158,833,329	120,619,421	113,733,157

Holdings by Sections, Jan. 1.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central East.	North Central West.	South Central.	Western North.	Western South.
APPLES.								
Barrels	132,448	1,919,995	791,960	660,810	300,640	149,946	0	0
Boxes	135,752	1,443,822	161,525	1,180,877	891,717	571,410	1,596,398	1,303,537
BUTTER (pounds).								
Creamery	12,929,616	22,082,572	1,149,091	15,882,367	3,569,979	887,390	932,648	1,318,929
Packing stock	1,367	249,402	504,271	1,138,222	662,608	134,019	4,183	79,536
CHEESE (pounds).								
American	4,407,180	11,593,891	766,642	12,539,339	1,079,033	940,374	306,309	2,553,538
Swiss, including block	1,124	1,829,396	39,902	2,340,087	93,889	32,327	15,827	231,135
Brick and Munster	2,600	58,032	739	1,283,184	247,752	39,522	17,053	104,934
Limburger	0	207,434	150	648,599	25,704	1,401	10,755	60,343
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	203,409	1,868,699	26,015	3,162,380	149,688	0	5,125	18,559
Cream and Neufchatel	0	103,698	0	9,528	17,078	0	21,932	0
All other varieties	3,628	2,670,689	11,000	816,632	219,965	103,529	41,886	300,142
EGGS.								
Cases	73,798	193,517	7,878	93,649	19,753	9,841	5,016	5,132
Frozen (pounds)	578,843	13,014,076	787,827	6,125,241	2,453,406	287,769	3,527,520	550,676
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).								
Broilers	957,192	4,551,604	162,452	3,278,917	1,989,427	683,234	117,788	503,874
Roasters	2,611,327	8,110,809	69,938	8,077,721	2,557,205	215,247	91,814	320,104
Fowls	1,351,779	4,178,831	288,372	5,500,298	1,969,199	524,533	391,826	452,208
Turkeys	513,808	2,018,746	139,874	1,204,225	1,461,864	147,364	45,056	481,303
Miscellaneous varieties	823,682	10,721,687	94,843	9,249,453	2,555,832	357,050	104,318	273,520
MEATS (pounds).								
Beef, frozen	5,847,816	14,868,673	1,285,452	64,248,846	24,677,022	3,021,012	2,840,454	3,462,488
Pork, frozen	11,477,681	8,761,081	1,234,824	46,200,531	21,085,516	2,662,966	410,106	1,741,781
Lamb and mutton, frozen	12,198,980	49,653,003	926,727	2,828,526	1,069,270	163,515	392,501	880,612
Beef, cured	293,796	1,679,965	311,810	5,393,485	2,367,057	68,514	94,947	313,738
Beef, in process of cure	254,144	1,452,679	77,831	7,455,996	1,992,755	410,758	39,636	245,624
Pork, dry salt, cured	5,131,368	7,239,470	1,981,386	34,308,014	18,702,974	3,030,099	96,338	1,110,602
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	1,068,140	5,198,153	1,870,991	31,967,979	29,846,367	1,349,418	209,450	547,280
Pork, pickled, cured	9,276,797	12,663,496	2,650,238	47,434,704	40,734,862	3,466,733	1,037,324	2,579,022
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	8,629,863	15,727,446	4,073,905	65,178,204	73,975,945	3,051,550	2,851,337	2,426,962
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	2,927,101	5,456,034	1,383,373	32,825,432	25,810,018	2,993,526	885,274	3,225,488
Lard	5,002,339	6,728,839	1,699,995	25,711,065	16,126,410	1,269,375	982,661	1,091,737

Grain

SLOWING DOWN OF EXPORT SALES AFFECTS WHEAT PRICES.

Nearness of Argentine Crop also a Factor—Corn Closes Slightly Below Previous Week.

During the first two days of the week ending Jan. 15 wheat was particularly strong and other grains firm, but on Wednesday there was a decline and the rest of the week showed no definite trend until Saturday. By the close of the week bearish sentiment in wheat had developed, partly because the new Argentine crop will soon be available for export and because of slowing down in the export demand for our own wheat.

Estimates of the exportable surplus of wheat in Argentina have been revised somewhat. A short time ago Broomhall (London) increased his estimate 10,000,000 bus., making a total exportable surplus of 140,000,000. A private estimate placed the amount at 93,000,000, which had some effect in strengthening the markets in this country. This week, however, the Argentine Government issued an estimate for the wheat crop of 187,000,000 bus., of which it was said there will be 120,000,000 bus. for export. Some sales of Argentin wheat to Europe have been reported, but as yet the number is small. Another item of some importance is the effort that is being made in Argentina to impose a supertax on wheat exports amounting to 6½¢ a bus. It is assumed that this will be added to the export price rather than deducted from the price paid the grower, but there is no certainty regarding this.

Sterling Exchange Advances.

Still another developement of importance in the export situation was a sharp advance in sterling exchange the middle of the week. Sterling exchange is now approximately where it was a year ago and higher than it has been for many weeks. This, of course, is favorable to export business.

Some improvement in flour demand is reported. Mills here and there throughout the country from Kansas and Minnesota east have started up, mills that were shut down some weeks ago because of slow demand for flour. Receipts of wheat at terminal markets continue small, except in Kansas City, where they are large. Minneapolis mills are buying Hard Winter wheat in Kansas and Nebraska because of small supplies in their own market.

Large receipts of corn have been the feature of the cash markets. Yet a good export business has offset the heavy receipts. Prices of corn were well maintained until Saturday, though cash corn declined a little as compared with the May future. The corn market has been well supported by large Chicago elevator interests, who are said to be firm in their conviction that corn is on a legitimate merchandising basis. On Saturday, the 15th, there was a sharp break in the May future and cash prices declined with the futures. This decline was regarded as only what might be expected in this kind of a market and was not taken to represent a definite trend toward a lower level. The public is indifferent and not in the market, and traders generally are inclined to be bearish, believing that hedging sales will help them in causing a further break in prices. A good export demand for corn during the week was in evidence.

Weakness in corn on Saturday, the 15th, influenced wheat and the market closed substantially lower than on Friday. A week ago the market was also weak, so that prices on the 15th, compared with the 8th, do not show the range for the week, as prices on Monday, the 10th, advanced sharply. However, all prices at the close on the 15th showed a decline as compared with a week ago, as follows: Chicago March wheat, ¼¢, and May corn, 4¢; Minneapolis March wheat, ¾¢; Kansas City March wheat, 1¢, and Winnipeg May, 1¼¢ lower for the week.

Prices of cash wheat and corn in the Chicago market were lower on the 15th as compared with the futures than they were on the 8th. Cash prices, as compared with the futures, were, on the 15th, as follows: No. 1 Red Winter wheat, 25 to 30¢ over March; No. 2, 23 to 28¢, and No. 3, 20 to 25¢; No. 1 Hard Winter, 10½ to 12¢; No. 2, 9 to 10¢, and No. 3, 7 to 9¢ over March. These premiums show the following decline as compared with a week ago, in the order mentioned: 6 to 9¢, 5 to 7¢, 3 to 5¢, 3½ to 4¢, 3 to 4¢, and 2 to 4¢; that is, cash wheat prices declined this much more than the futures.

Cash corn, as compared with May, was as follows on the 15th: No. 3 Mixed, 5¾ to 6½¢ under; No. 3 Yellow, 5 to 6¢, and No. 3 White, 6½¢. There was approximately no change from a week ago except on No. 3 Yellow, which was ½ to 1¢ lower as compared with May.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Jan. 15:					
Atlantic ports[1]	460	222	.....	322	933
Gulf ports[2]	2,376	43	25	.....	.....
Pacific ports[3]	280	.....	.....	605	.....
Total	3,116	265	25	927	933
Previous week	6,239	372	58	626	868
July 1, 1920, to Jan. 15, 1921	167,906	4,855	2,485	13,806	23,052

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, and Texas City.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

COTTON SEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending Jan. 8.

City.	Car lots per ton.	Wagon lots per ton.
Charlotte, N. C.	$23	$20
Clinton, N. C.	.....	20
New Bern, N. C.	.....	20
Tarboro, N. C.	23	20
Wadesboro, N. C.	.....	20
Abbeville, S. C.	20	20
Anderson, S. C.	.....	18–20
Camden, S. C.	23	20
Edgefield, S. C.	22	22
Greenville, S. C.	20	20
Laurens, S. C.	23	20
St. Matthews, S. C.	21	18
Sumter, S. C.	20	20
Meridian, Miss.	25	25
Coldwater, Miss.	20	.....
Greenville, Miss.	22–23	.....
Greenwood, Miss.	22–23	.....
Sardis, Miss.	20	.....
West Point, Miss.	20	.....
Brownsville, Tenn.	20	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	21–22	.....
Blytheville, Ark.	20–21	17–18
Forrest City, Ark.	20–21	17
Newport, Ark.	20–21	.....
Pine Bluff, Ark.	20–21	.....
Texarkana, Ark.	20–21	.....
Walnut Ridge, Ark.	20–21	17–18
Enterprise, Ala.	.....	20
Opp, Ga.	.....	20
Tuscumbia, Ala.	23	18
Greenville, Ala.	.....	18
Shreveport, La.	15–20	15

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets; Week Ending Friday, Jan. 14.

[Cents per bu.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	190	193½	.....	.....	.....	195½
Northern Spring	No. 3	.....	181½	182½	185	197	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	191½	.....	.....	191	190
Minneapolis.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	185	188	191	192	198	195
	No. 2	181	184	186	188	193	190
	No. 3	176	177	180	180	188	173
	No. 4	167	168	175	171	177	175
Northern Spring	No. 2	.....	183	.....	.....	192	188
	No. 3	174	178	.....	179	190	.....
	No. 4	167	.....	.....	169	173	180
Kansas City.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	178	180	.....	182	.....	.....
	No. 2	.....	177⅞	180⅜	183⅜	185	184½
	No. 3	177½	177	182½	183⅜	184	184⅜
	No. 4	175	176	178	.....	183	183
Hard Winter	No. 1	176½	177⅜	180½	181⅞	184½	180⅜
	No. 2	175	176⅜	180⅜	180½	183⅜	180⅜
	No. 3	174½	174	178⅜	178⅞	181	178½
	No. 4	172½	173	177⅜	176⅜	179½	176½
Red Winter	No. 1	195	198	200	200	200	197⅜
	No. 2	194	195⅜	198	198½	199½	196
	No. 3	190	193	195	.....	196½	192
	No. 4	183	189	191	.....	192	187⅜
St. Louis.							
Red Winter	No. 1	210½	212	208	214	214	211
	No. 2	210	210	208	212	210½	208½
	No. 3	205	203	201	205	208	205½

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
White	No. 3	69	68	69	69	69½	69
	No. 4	67	66	66	66½	66¾	67
Yellow	No. 2	73	74½	73	.....	72	74½
	No. 3	70½	74¼	69½	70	70¾	69½
	No. 4	67	66	66½	66½	67	66½
Mixed	No. 3	69	68	69	69	69	69½
	No. 4	66½	65½	66	66½	66½	66¼
Minneapolis.							
Yellow	No. 3	.....	62½	63	62	.....	62½
	No. 4	58	57½	57½	58	58	56½
Kansas City.							
White	No. 3	62	62½	62⅜	63	63	62½
	No. 4	61	60	60⅜	62½	.....	61⅜
Yellow	No. 3	63¼	62½	62⅜	63½	64	63
	No. 4	62½	61	61⅜	62½	63	61⅜
Mixed	No. 2	.....	63	63	.....	.....	63
	No. 3	61	61	61	61½	62⅜	62
	No. 4	60⅜	59½	60	60⅝	61¼	61
St. Louis.							
White	No. 3	.....	68½	70⅜	69½	69	69⅜
	No. 4	66¼	66½	67	68¼	67½	67¼
Yellow	No. 2	75	73	73½	75	.....	.....
	No. 3	70⅜	71	70⅜	71	70⅜	70⅜
	No. 4	68⅜	68½	67½	68¼	68	68¼

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
White	No. 1	47½	47½	47½	47½	47⅜	47
	No. 2	47⅜	47	47	47	47⅛	46⅞
	No. 3	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞	45⅛	45⅛	45½
	No. 4	45½	.....	44½	44½	44½	45
Minneapolis.							
White	No. 2	44¼	44¼	44¼	44⅜	44⅛	.....
	No. 3	42½	42⅜	42⅜	42⅝	43	42⅜
	No. 4	42½	42½	42	42½	42½	41⅜
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	47½	47	47⅜	.....	47½	47⅜
	No. 3	46⅜	46	46⅜	47	46⅜	46⅜
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	50½	50	50	50	.....	49½
	No. 2	49½	49	49⅛	48⅜	49½	49⅛
	No. 3	49½	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	49	48¼
	No. 4	.....	47⅜	48	48	48	.....

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
No. 2		.....	167	168	170	173	171½
Minneapolis.							
Western	No. 2	159	160	165	162	167	166

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Wheat	Mar.	173⅜	177½	178	182	179½	177⅛
	May	166½	168⅝	168⅜	172⅜	170⅜	170
Corn	May	74⅞	74½	74⅜	75½	74½	74⅜
	July	75⅝	75⅝	75⅜	76½	75⅝	75⅜
Oats	May	48⅜	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅜	48⅛
	July	48	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛	48	47⅞
Kansas City.							
Wheat	Mar.	168⅛	170⅞	172½	176½	174½	171⅞
	May	162½	163⅞	164⅝	169	166⅝	166
Corn	May	68⅛	67⅞	67⅝	68⅝	68⅜	67⅝
	July	69½	69½	69⅛	70⅜	69⅝	69⅜
Oats	May	48⅜	49	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅛

Hay and Feed

NEW CROP OF ALFALFA EXPECTED SOON IN SOUTHWEST.

Western Markets Showing More Activity than Eastern—Prairie Prices Recorded Declines.

The hay market for the week ending Jan. 15 was characterized by an extreme dullness in all eastern markets. Receipts remained light, but buyers displayed but little interest buying only for their immediate needs at unchanged prices.

Western markets were more active, but there was a fluctuation in prices from $1 to $2 per ton as the supply and demand varied during the week. Buying generally was of a local character, however, and no broad shipping demand developed in any of the markets.

Receipts of hay in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Jan. 8 and 15 were reported as follows:

	Jan. 15.	Jan. 8.		Jan. 15.	Jan. 8.
Boston	93	93	Kansas City	744	572
New York	188	224	Minneapolis		
Pittsburgh	109		St. Paul	131	63
Cincinnati	174	202	Los Angeles	52	55
Chicago	368	185	San Francisco	71	66
St. Louis	189	134			

Timothy Current Receipts Light.

Timothy.—No accumulation of timothy hay is reported in any market and current receipts are light. Buyers in the New York market were indifferent and few reasonable offers were made. Holders were not pressing sales, however, because of light stocks and receipts. Baltimore reports a fair demand for the better grades of timothy and clover mixed hay and a good demand for strictly No. 1 clover.

Stocks all through the South and Southeast are light but dealers are buying for their immediate needs only. A little better local demand developed during the week at Charleston S. C., Richmond, Va., Jacksonville, Fla., and Atlanta, Ga. Michigan and Ohio shippers are reported to be offering hay freely through this section, but few sales for future shipment are being made.

Increased receipts of timothy at Chicago during the week caused a decline of $2 in the market price with buyers holding off for further reductions. Because of the lack of a shipping demand at Cincinnati the market ruled weak at about 50¢ decline. Colder weather with snows held prices steady at St. Louis. Other markets were practically unchanged.

Alfalfa.—Alfalfa prices were slightly lower in most of the markets except Kansas City, where a good outside demand has developed for all sound alfalfa at prices about 50¢ above last week's quotations. Mills are buying little hay and the demand is local and from dairying interests. At St. Louis there is a good demand for high grade dairy hay but, as is also the case at other markets, poor low grade hay is hard to dispose of at current quotations. The bulk of the arrivals of alfalfa, however, has been of better quality than that received earlier in the season.

Producers in the Southwest are said to be looking for markets for the remainder of

(Concluded on page 62, column 3)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, JAN. 15.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	St. Louis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	34.00	35.00	27.00	28.50	35.00	34.00	34.00	29.00	26.50	29.00	27.00	21.00	.....	[2]22.00	.....
Standard timothy	.....	34.00	26.00	27.50	34.00	33.50	33.00	26.00	26.00	27.00	25.00	20.00	.....	21.00	.....
No. 2 timothy	31.00	32.00	25.00	26.50	32.50	32.00	31.50	24.00	25.00	25.00	22.50	19.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	32.00	24.00	26.00	34.00	33.50	.....	26.00	25.00	25.50	24.00	19.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	.....	29.00	23.00	25.50	33.50	33.00	.....	24.50	24.00	25.00	22.00	18.00	.....	[2]19.00	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	27.00	.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....	25.00	25.00	25.00	20.00	18.00	.....	16.50	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	34.00	31.00	28.00	28.00	.....	25.00	22.00	21.50	24.00	22.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	30.00	30.00	25.50	26.00	.....	22.00	18.00	18.00	21.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.50	.....	27.00	22.00	23.00	.....	18.00	15.00	14.00	18.50	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.50	.....	.....	18.00	16.50	15.50	15.00	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	15.00	14.50	12.50	12.00	.....
No. 1 Midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	11.00	13.50	[2]11.50	.....
Grain hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
FEED (BAGGED).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	37.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	37.50	.....	.....	33.00	34.50	29.50	26.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	38.00	37.00	38.50	35.00	38.00	39.00	.....	29.50	33.00	36.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00
Hard winter	37.00	36.00	36.00	.....	36.00	.....	35.00	29.00	32.00	34.50	.....	.....	26.00	26.50	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	34.50	33.50	33.50	35.00	38.00	37.00	.....	.....	30.00	32.00	27.25	23.50	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	42.50	41.00	42.00	36.00	40.00	39.00	.....	30.00	35.00	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.00
Hard winter	37.50	.....	37.00	.....	38.00	.....	.....	29.00	34.00	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	27.00	.....	34.00	.....	.....	24.00	26.00	.....
Rye middlings	34.50	34.00	33.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	31.00	.....	22.50	.....	25.50	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	41.00	.....	44.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.50	41.90	.....	42.00	39.00	39.00	43.00	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	41.50	.....	40.75	40.50	.....	.....	.....	33.50	.....	37.50	36.50	36.00	.....	35.00	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	40.00	39.00	38.50	38.00	32.50	36.00	34.00	31.00	34.25	35.00	35.50	33.00	.....	.....	38.00
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	34.00	34.00	33.50	34.00	33.00	27.50	33.00	24.00	28.00	.....	26.00	.....	23.00	24.50	30.00
Gluten feed	56.28	55.00	55.20	52.00	.....	.....	.....	51.00	51.00	52.43	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed (white)	37.00	37.00	37.60	37.20	38.00	.....	33.00	28.50	34.50	.....	29.50	30.00	27.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	36.00	.....	35.25	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	34.50	37.50	25.50	.....	33.00	[3]37.00
Beet pulp	41.00	40.50	43.00	42.00	46.00	52.00	.....	.....	42.00	.....	.....	46.00	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

IMPROVED DEMAND REPORTED FOR HIGH-PROTEIN FEEDS.

Feed Market Firmer, Though Few Advances are Noted—Stocks Large—Demand Below Normal.

Several markets report that considerably more activity was noted in the feed situation during the week ending Jan. 15 than for some time past and though few price changes were recorded, the market was firmer in tone. Colder weather and snow favored an improved demand, but whether the buying was again merely for immediate needs, or to fill up deficient stocks in anticipation of increased winter feeding is problematical.

As reports received indicate generally heavy stocks, and as the demand was exceptionally good for linseed meal and cottonseed meal, the latter commodity showing an advance of about $1 per ton since last week, it would appear that buyers are comparing feeding values and taking hold of only such feeds as sell at relatively low prices.

The light demand for wheat feeds, coupled with a decided improvement in the flour business resulting in an increased production of wheat feeds, and pressure from bearish quarters, made it difficult to maintain wheat feed prices.

Heavy Wheatfeeds Weak.

Wheat mill feeds.—The demand for pure bran by northeastern dealers was good but heavy wheat feeds are hard to sell and lower prices are quoted for flour middlings. A few sales were made in the Chicago market as low as $28.50 to $29. Offerings of all kinds of wheat feeds were heavier and trading in them resumed more normal proportions. Quotations in practically all markets are slightly lower than last week ranging from 50¢ for bran to $1.50 to $2 for reddog. Reports received from southeastern markets indicate that bran is not selling at so large a premium over middlings as is the case in markets in other sections. In fact, middlings command a premium over bran in the Atlanta, Ga., market. City mills in Baltimore, Richmond, and a few other markets reduced prices about $1 per ton. Stocks in all markets are reported to be ample. Minneapolis jobbers report that considerable bran and middlings were shipped out in mixed cars with flour. There does not appear to be any inclination to stock up on wheat feeds at prevailing figures because of comparatively lower grain prices.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—Although the demand is still far below normal, considerable improvement was noticeable during the past week. Prices are generally higher, particularly for 36% meal, because of the superior quality of this year's seed, which has resulted in a lesser production of 36% meal and an increased production of meal containing a higher protein content. While Oklahoma 43% meal was offered at $38 in the Chicago market, $38.50 and $39 respectively were asked for Arkansas and Texas meal in that market. Production in many sections is light but stocks are good compared to former years. The advance in meal has not caused heavy buying in the Northeast, as many dealers in that section have stocks on hand which cost them $5 to $10 over to-day's market. Kansas City dealers are feeling more optimistic because a larger number of stockers have been shipped out, which will probably have a tendency to increase the demand for cake. Hulls are firm at unchanged prices.

Linseed meal.—There has been a fairly good demand for linseed meal but not in the quantities contracted for during former years. Sales at this time of the year are

(Concluded on page 62, column 2)

Seeds

SEED PRICES MOSTLY UNCHANGED ON QUIET MARKETS.

Some Interest Shown in Red Clover—Imports of Forage Seeds Small—Timothy Exported.

There was but little activity in the seed markets during the week ending Jan. 15, and prices were practically the same as a week ago. In a few cities some slight price changes were noted, but no one kind of seed was quoted higher or lower than last week in a number of markets. Cold weather toward the close of the week slackened the already sluggish demand for seeds that are the first to be sown during the late winter and early spring.

The imports for the first two weeks of January were small, except for Canada bluegrass and perennial or English rye grass, and are shown in the accompanying import table.

Red Clover Imports Expected.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Although imports of red clover have been small, fairly large arrivals from Europe are expected during the next week or two. The exchange rate is an incentive for European seedsmen to dispose of the liberal stocks of red and crimson clover and alfalfa seed produced in France, Italy, and other continental countries Growers in the United States are reluctant to sell their seed at prevailing prices, and probably realize that seedsmen have not yet purchased their usual requirements. There seems to be a fairly good demand for alfalfa seed in Minneapolis and St. Louis; but mostly the better qualities, which are somewhat difficult to find, are in demand. Little or no interest is evident in the sweet-clover market, because of the large carryover and 1920 production in this country and Canada, and prices are weak at the present level. Some of the lespedeza seed growers in Louisiana and Mississippi are reconciling themselves to prevailing low seed prices as compared with those of the last two years, and are offering their seed at $12 or less per 100 lbs.

Grasses.—A good export demand for timothy seems to be developing, and unofficial reports for the week indicate that about 200,000 lbs. were exported. Smaller quantities of redtop, Kentucky bluegrass, and meadow fescue were exported, and the present export demand for Kentucky bluegrass and redtop is considered to be fairly good. In several markets, particularly St. Louis, bright unhulled timothy is in good demand for blending with mediocre seed, which seems to be plentiful.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation act:

Kind of seed.	Jan. 1–15.	July 1–Jan. 15.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	6,200	502,800
Canada bluegrass	159,200	396,700
Awnless brome-grass		4,500
Alsike clover	99,400	604,200
Crimson clover	57,900	2,346,900
Red clover	44,200	503,600
White clover		44,100
Red and alsike clover mixtures		2,300
Broom-corn millet		1,100
Foxtail millet		44,900
Rape		2,689,600
Redtop	200	200
English rye grass	216,100	735,400
Italian rye grass	31,400	335,300
Hairy vetch	66,300	511,000
Spring vetch	44,100	67,100

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, JAN. 15.

Prices given are for high qualities of seed offered by seedsmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.

[In dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Av. for U. S. Jan. 15, 1920.	Av. for U. S. Jan. 15, 1919.
Clovers:															
Red clover	21. 50	21. 50	24. 50	21. 60	22. 10	23. 50	22. 25	22. 50	24. 00	21. 00	.....	20. 00	23. 00	56. 25	42. 65
Alsike clover	27. 00	26. 00	31. 25	27. 25	26. 65	29. 00	26. 50	26. 00	28. 00	30. 00	32. 00	25. 00	28. 00	56. 20	33. 00
White clover	55. 00	53. 00	62. 00	54. 00	58. 00	49. 00	47. 50	50. 00	55. 00	60. 00	.....	50. 00	68. 00	61. 55	48. 00
Crimson clover	7. 00	7. 00	8. 25	9. 00	.....	.....	8. 00	.....	10. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12. 10	20. 00
Sweet clover	13. 00	13. 00	20. 00	13. 90	12. 00	18. 00	10. 00	11. 00	15. 00	13. 00	.....	12. 50	25. 00	33. 15	23. 50
Lespedeza	.....	22. 00	22. 00	.....	.....	18. 00	.....	.....	22. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	28. 60	25. 00
Alfalfa	17. 00	20. 00	25. 00	21. 00	20. 00	21. 00	17. 00	20. 00	25. 00	20. 00	20. 00	16. 50	22. 00	41. 70	20. 50
Grasses:															
Timothy	8. 50	7. 75	9. 65	8. 00	7. 55	8. 00	7. 15	7. 25	7. 65	7. 25	9. 25	7. 00	9. 00	14. 20	10. 00
Redtop	13. 50	13. 50	16. 50	14. 75	16. 00	13. 50	12. 25	.....	13. 50	15. 00	18. 25	15. 00	25. 00	21. 10	14. 25
Kentucky bluegrass	27. 00	26. 00	29. 00	27. 00	28. 50	26. 50	26. 50	27. 50	28. 00	27. 00	30. 75	28. 00	33. 00	29. 30	33. 00
Orchard grass	14. 00	14. 00	20. 00	16. 00	14. 00	14. 50	12. 75	14. 00	17. 00	15. 00	17. 25	.....	22. 60	26. 30	27. 00
Italian rye grass	6. 50	6. 00	8. 00	.....	.....	9. 00	7. 00	8. 50	.....	8. 00	10. 75	.....	12. 00	.....	.....
Perennial (English) rye grass	6. 50	6. 00	8. 00	7. 00	.....	9. 00	7. 00	8. 50	8. 50	8. 00	9. 75	.....	12. 00	.....	.....
Bromus inermis	20. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	18. 00	31. 50	23. 50
Rape	7. 50	7. 50	8. 50	8. 60	9. 00	8. 50	7. 50	7. 25	8. 00	8. 00	9. 25	.....	6. 00	11. 45	10. 50
Vetches:															
Hairy vetch	12. 00	10. 00	14. 00	13. 00	15. 00	.....	13. 25	14. 00	18. 00	.....	19. 75	.....	18. 00	28. 60	17. 75
Common vetch	5. 50	5. 00	10. 00	.....	.....	.....	7. 00	10. 00	.....	.....	11. 75	.....	5. 00	10. 75	8. 25
Peas:															
Canada field peas	5. 50	4. 50	5. 00	4. 40	4. 50	4. 75	4. 00	4. 50	5. 00	.....	.....	.....	3. 50	6. 00	5. 50
Cowpeas	.....	4. 50	5. 00	.....	.....	4. 50	4. 00	.....	4. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9. 00	5. 75
Soy beans (southern)	.....	3. 00	3. 75	.....	.....	4. 00	[1] 9. 00	[1] 10. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8. 00	5. 50

[1] Northern grown.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 61.)

usually slow. A better inquiry is expected by mills in the future, as February and March are more active trading months. Supplies are ample and export business light. There has been a good inquiry for linseed oil during the last few weeks, which has been responsible for the increase in production of meal to nearly normal. Although quoted at $42, Chicago brokers report that meal could be bought at $40 per ton. Mills are not pressing sales at prevailing quotations.

Hominy feed.—Prices were reduced by principal manufacturers because of increased production and a demand barely sufficient to clean up what is being milled. Sales for future shipment are negligible, since there are no factors tending to stimulate them and the market tendency seems to be for lower prices. Yellow hominy is quoted $2.50 to $3 lower than white hominy feed. Heavy receipts of corn and lower corn prices are restricting demand.

Gluten feed.—The prospects for increased production from now on are good. Stocks of gluten feed which were stored in the Northeast, where the bulk of this feed is used, have been sufficient to supply the requirements of the trade. The price quoted by principal manufacturers, $48 Chicago, is unchanged from last week. Sales are now made for shipment sellers' option within 30 days at to-day's prices, or at market price on day of shipment. Mills not offering any guarantees are quoting lower prices. This fact is attributable to their inclination to purchase immunity from such guarantees. Demand is below normal, price being considered too high. Manufacturers express the opinion that present production will be sufficient to meet the demand for the next few months.

Dried beet pulp.—Approximately 1,000 tons of dried beet pulp are held in Buffalo warehouses and stocks in other sections are reported good. New York dealers were asking $42 spot for imported pulp, and for Michigan choice in 100-lb. sacks around $45.50 delivered Philadelphia was quoted. Prices in central markets generally were $2 lower than last week. The Baltimore market reports sales of Italian pulp at around $43. The demand remains below expectations.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal was in very light request but sufficiently active to hold prices steady. Stocks and production are light. St. Louis reports offerings as good around $24 for No. 1 meal, and $23 packed in second-hand sacks. No. 2 meal may be bought at $20.50 and brown meal at $6 less than No. 1 in that market. Receipts are ample. Shipments of alfalfa meal, as of all other feed-stuffs, are reaching destinations in satisfactory time.

Other feeds.—Rye feed is quoted $22 Minneapolis. Stocks of malt sprouts and brewers' grains increased to about 2,300 tons in Chicago, and stocks of barley and oat feed also show increases in that and several other markets. Rice meal sold slow at $22 in Carolina markets. Dried brewers' grains, 20 to 26%, are quoted at $41 Philadelphia, and the same price was asked for the imported grains in the New York market.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF HAY MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 61.)

the crop as they must begin to make room for another crop. West coast markets are still dull and but little hay is moving to those markets.

No alfalfa from Idaho and Montana moving on the reduced rates has been reported at the markets to date but it is generally believed that if a large volume arrives at the various markets from these States prices will suffer further declines.

Prairie.—The Kansas City market broke sharply on prairie early in the week and practically no improvement is noted at this time. Dealers express but little hope of any improvement in that market because of the large amount of hay that is yet to be marketed.

The light receipts in the other prairie markets, including Minneapolis, Chicago, Omaha and St. Louis, prevented any decline in price and caused a fair demand particularly for the best grades.

Cotton

FURTHER ADVANCES RECORDED BY SPOTS AND FUTURES.

American Consumption During December, 1920, was 217,000 Bales Less than During December, 1919.

Prices for both spot cotton and future contracts continued to advance during the week ending Jan. 15. The average price for Middling closed at 15.08¢ on Jan. 15, which is about 1¾¢ per lb. above the low average of the season reached on Dec. 31. The average price for Middling at the close of the previous week was 14.40¢ per lb., and for the corresponding day in 1920 40,48¢ per lb.

During the week January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 105 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 98 points. January future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 10.73 pence per lb. on Jan. 14, compared with 10.05 pence the previous week, and 27.06 pence for the corresponding day in 1920.

Spot sales increased slightly. Sales at the designated markets totaled 82,245 bales compared with 80,675 bales the previous week and 66,815 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

It is reported that some cotton mills have renewed operations and others have increased working hours and that the recent cuts in prices for dry goods had the effect of increasing the demand for goods during the week.

Census Consumption Report.

On Friday, Jan. 14, the Bureau of the Census issued its monthly preliminary report showing the consumption of cotton for December, together with certain other statistics. The figures show that during the month of December American mills consumed 294,851 bales exclusive of linters, against 511,711 bales for December, 1919, and 472,908 bales for December, 1918. The total number of bales consumed by American mills from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31 amounted to 1,967,585 bales, exclusive of linters, against 2,547,390 bales for the corresponding period in 1919. The number of bales reported in manufacturing establishments on Dec. 31 was 1,258,837 bales, compared with 1,836,703 bales for the same day the previous year; and the number reported in independent warehouses and at compresses was 5,623,538 bales, compared with 4,164,208 bales in 1919. Active spindles were reported as 29,879,402 compared with 34,583,160 for the corresponding month in 1919.

Comparative Summary of American Cotton Consumption.

[Exclusive of linters.]

Month.	1920	1919	1918	1917
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
August	483,193	497,319	534,971	569,488
September	457,647	491,069	489,962	522,389
October	399,837	556,041	440,354	584,946
November	332,057	491,250	455,611	590,427
December	294,851	511,711	472,908	516,498
Total	1,967,585	2,547,390	2,393,806	2,783,748

Premium Staple Cotton.

A steady demand for premium staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and an increased demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Jan. 15 and the commercial difference in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Jan. 15, in each of these markets as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	300	300	350	275	250	300	400	400	500	375	345
Strict Good Middling	250	250	300	250	200	250	300	350	400	350	290
Good Middling	200	200	250	200	150	200	200	300	300	275	228
Strict Middling	100	125	125	100	100	100	100	150	200	125	123
Middling	**16.00**	**15.25**	**16.50**	**14.50**	**14.50**	**14.50**	**14.75**	**14.75**	**15.00**	**15.00**	**15.03**
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	200	200	200	200	200	200	300	225	175	225	213
Low Middling	400	425	450	400	350	500	500	425	375	500	433
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	600	575	650	500	600	650	700	550	500	650	598
Good Ordinary [2]	750	725	850	600	750	800	850	650	625	800	740
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	150	100	75	100	100	150	50	100	50	98
Strict Middling	200	250	200	175	150	200	250	200	200	200	208
Middling [2]	350	350	350	275	300	400	400	350	300	350	343
Strict Low Middling [2]	500	550	550	475	500	500	600	575	500	575	533
Low Middling [2]	650	750	800	675	600	750	850	775	800	850	750
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	325	250	350	250	250	350	400	150	250	425	300
Strict Middling [2]	450	350	450	350	350	450	500	300	350	575	413
Middling [2]	600	550	600	500	450	600	600	450	500	700	555
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	400	500	400	300	250	400	500	250	350	475	383
Strict Middling [2]	500	700	550	400	350	500	600	400	450	625	508
Middling [2]	650	800	700	550	450	600	700	550	550	750	630
Sales for the week, bales	4,656	881	1,079	24	13,700	3,036	20,611	23,252	7,344	7,662	[3] 82,245

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	20
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 3/16 ins	17
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	19½
Memphis:	
Strict Middling, 1 5/16 ins	26
Middling, 1 3/16 ins	24
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	25
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	24
Strict Low Middling, 1 3/16 ins	17
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	16
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	18
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	17½

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 15¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 14½¢ per lb. at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
	Points.	*Points.*
1 3/16 ins	50	50
1 1/8 ins	350	350
1 3/16 ins	500	650
1 1/4 ins		850

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery were 45¾¢ per lb. for Fully Good and 36¾¢ for Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed Boston or New York.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Pima American Egyptian cotton of No. 2 grade is quoted at 36½¢ per lb.; of No. 3 grade, 35½¢ per lb. f. o. b. New England mill points.

Average of Differences in the 10 Designated Spot Markets on the Dates Named.

Dec. 15.	Good Middling on—		Strict Middling on—		Middling basis.	Low Middling off—		Good ordinary off—	
	Pts.	*Per ct.*	*Pts.*	*Per ct.*		*Pts.*	*Per ct.*	*Pts.*	*Per ct.*
1915	51	4.3	25	2.1	11.92	93	7.8	204	17.1
1916	34	1.8	18	1.0	18.35	66	3.6	157	8.6
1917	50	1.7	25	0.9	28.90	90	3.1	201	7.0
1918	81	2.8	41	1.4	28.72	316	11.0	701	24.4
1919	173	4.9	93	2.7	35.27	603	15.5	1,123	29.9
1920	218	14.8	118	8.0	14.77	468	31.1	800	54.1
Jan. 15 1921	228	15.0	123	8.2	15.08	433	28.0	740	49.0

Closing Future Prices for Jan. 15, 1921, and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
January	17.65	38.33	26.05	15.32	39.45	26.80
March	16.22	36.35	24.90	15.51	37.50	25.00
May	16.23	34.70	23.65	15.63	35.50	23.46
July	16.33	33.15	22.52	15.79	33.71	22.35

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Jan. 14.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	Bales.	
	1920–21	1919–20
Port receipts	3,683,836	4,235,761
Port stocks	1,433,747	1,442,069
Interior receipts	4,326,550	4,622,414
Interior stocks	1,743,905	1,318,693
Into sight	6,533,460	7,218,432
Northern spinners' takings	885,197	1,562,536
Southern spinners' takings	1,800,417	2,516,722
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,829,741	4,674,437

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending Jan. 14 amounted to 95,156 bales compared with 137,430 bales the previous week and 269,674 bales for the corresponding week in 1920, and that the total exports from Aug. 1 to Jan. 14, amounted to 2,633,535 bales compared with 3,372,840 bales in 1919–20.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Jan. 14.

To—	Bales.	
	1920–21	1919–20
Great Britain	998,094	1,781,013
France	359,705	352,558
Germany	479,118	187,939
Italy	229,025	209,317
Japan and China	93,178	320,855
Other countries	474,415	521,158
Total	2,633,535	3,372,840

Australian Flax Growers Get Guaranty.

The Commonwealth Government of Australia has announced a guarantee to producers of "standard flax" of £6 ($29.199 par) per long ton (2,240 lbs.) during the season of 1921. It is said that this flax will be sold in the open market by the specially appointed flax committee.

Foreign Markets

CANARY ISLANDS SOURCE OF ONION SEED SUPPLY FOR U. S.

American Growers Interested—Major Portion of Crop Contracted for in Advance.

American onion growers have recently devoted considerable attention to the possibility of securing supplies of onion seed from the Canary Islands, according to the American consul at Teneriffe. The United States has always furnished a market for 80 to 90% of the onion seed crop of the Canary Islands, and onion seed furnishes the greater part of their exports to this country.

Onion seed is for the most part grown on the island of Teneriffe and exported from the port of Santa Cruz de Teneriffe by the merchants of that island. A great part of the crop is always contracted for in advance, so that it is better for intending purchasers to place their orders well ahead of the planting season. Planting is done in October and November and harvesting in June, July, and August. Exportation to the United States usually begins early in July, and should be completed soon after the middle of August, so that it may reach the Texas onion growers in time for their fall planting.

Contracts Made for 1921 Crop.

The average annual quantities and values of declared exports for the 10-year period, 1910 to 1919, inclusive, were 68,270 lbs. valued at $17,802. The 1920 yield was a small one and below the average in quality as well as quantity. As a result exporters were in many cases obliged to reduce the amounts called for by their contracts. Contracts for the 1921 onion-seed crop have been made on the basis of $1.30 per lb. f. o. b., Teneriffe, for Yellow Bermuda and $1.75 per lb. for Crystal Wax. Declared exports to the United States during the year 1920 (including a few small shipments to Porto Rico) amounted to 63,014 lbs., valued at $103,360, the average value per lb. being $1.63.

The quantities and values of the different classes of seed exported to the United States during 1920 were as follows:

Variety.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	
Yellow Bermuda	53,311	$82,359
Crystal Wax	8,651	19,598
Red Bermuda	1,052	1,403
	63,014	103,360

There are, roughly speaking, three classes of firms that export onion seed. The first class consists of regular dealers who have been in the business for years and devote a considerable part of their attention to it. They place contracts abroad for the sale of their seed and either grow a large part of it themselves or have it grown for them on contract. A second class of exporters comprises general import and export houses that handle onion seed as a side line. A third class is the small speculators and commission men whose interest in the product is entirely temporary and commercial.

A list of onion-seed dealers in the Canary Islands will be sent to anyone interested upon request to the Bureau of Markets.

Spanish Olive Market at a Standstill.

Sales of olives from Seville, Spain, to the United States at present are practically at a standstill. This is accounted for by the abnormally high prices paid for the fruit and the labor incident to pickling. It is said that prices offered by American buyers have been too low, in view of the cost of production, to make sales to the American market advantageous to the Spanish producer.

About 160,000 gals., mostly Queens, have been carried over from last year. The total olive crop for 1920 has been estimated at 9,600,000 gals., of which about 5,600,000 gals. are of the Queen variety and 4,000,000 of the Manzanillas. The fruit is said to be sound, with a very small percentage defective. The Manzanillas crop was smaller than Queens whereas in past years the crop of Manzanillas was larger. As a number of growers held back their crops of this variety hoping for better prices, a considerable quantity of Manzanillas will probably be crushed for oil.

Japanese Oranges Sell in Canada.

Heavy consignments of Japanese oranges have been coming to Winnipeg recently and have been sold in competition with oranges of the cheaper grades from California, according to the American Consul at Winnipeg. They are packed in crates containing from 55 to 70 oranges each, two crates tied together constituting what is known as a "bundle." These bundles delivered at Winnipeg cost about $1.85 and sell at $2 to $2.50 wholesale. Retailers receive about $3.25 per bundle.

The oranges are small but, thus far, have been generally satisfactory. Prices of California oranges have been high until recently when there was a sudden drop from about $14 to $7.50 and $7.75 a box retail for the best grade.

Siam Possible Market for Vegetables.

In view of the possibility of direct shipping facilities between Siam and the United States in the near future, the attention of American growers of vegetables is directed to the need for these foodstuffs in Siam. It seems feasible that fresh vegetables grown in California might be delivered in Siam in good condition. Among the vegetables in demand are asparagus, cauliflower, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, celery, peas, lima beans, etc. The import duty on vegetables is 3% ad valorem and no restrictions are placed on their importation. Any trade in fresh vegetables, however, will be dependent upon securing suitable transportation and refrigeration facilities.

15,000 Tons of Peanuts for Sale.

The colony of Senegal is authorized to export to countries other than France 50% of the stock of peanuts remaining in the colony from the 1920 crop, according to the American consul at Dakar. Each shipper will be allowed to export a quantity on a pro rata basis of his exports to France of the crop of the preceding year up to Jan. 1, 1920. The quantity remaining over from last year's crop is estimated at 30,000 tons, 50% of which, or about 15,000 tons, is available for export to countries other than France.

TOMATOES FROM CANARY ISLANDS FOR U. S. MARKETS.

From November to March Said to be Favorable Period for Sale of Imported Tomatoes.

An event which may be of considerable importance in the development of trade relations between the United States and the Canary Islands took place on Dec. 20, when the American steamship *Alcona*, of the Ward Line, cleared for New York from Teneriffe, having on board over 4,000 carriers of Canary Island tomatoes destined for the American market, according to the American consul at that port. Of these about 3,000 carriers of 60 lbs. each, a total of 180,000 lbs. of tomatoes, were taken on at Las Palmas, while 1,136 carriers, containing 72,507 lbs. of tomatoes, valued at $3,931, were shipped from Teneriffe.

A small quantity of tomatoes shipped from Las Palmas in November, is reported to have arrived in excellent condition and to have been sold in New York at very satisfactory prices. It is understood that the Ward Line plans to have one vessel a month stop at the Canary Islands for tomatoes en route for New York, so that there is every reason to believe that the trade will come to be of considerable importance. The lack of return cargoes has always been a handicap to shipping lines endeavoring to trade between American ports and the Canary Islands, and the development of tomato exports promises a solution of the difficulty during certain months of the year. From November to March American market conditions are said to be favorable.

Freight Rate 80 Cents Per Crate.

Recent prices in Teneriffe of tomatoes packed for export have been from 25 to 30 pesetas per crate ($3.91 to $4.69), according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Jan. 14, when a peseta was worth $0.1565. The cost of packing, including labor and materials, is about 8 pesetas ($1.25) a crate and the freight to New York is 80¢.

Switzerland Raises Import Duty on Tobacco.

The American consul at Berne in a cablegram dated Jan. 4, 1921, reports that the import duty on cigarette tobacco was raised to 400, 450, 500, 510 and 1,000 francs per 100 kgs. ($0.2776, $0.3123, $0.3470, $0.3539 and $0.694 per lb., at the rate exchange on Jan. 4, when a franc was worth $0.153) varying according to quality. An increase for all other unmanufactured tobacco amounts to 140, 190 and 250 francs per 100 kgs. ($0.09716, $0.13186 and $0.1735 per lb.). There is also an increase from 800 to 900 francs per 100 kgs. ($0.5552 to $0.6246) for cigars, and an increase from 1,200 to 1,300 francs per 100 kgs. ($0.8328 to $0.9022 per lb.) for cigarettes.

Coffee Imports Prohibited by Sweden.

The Swedish Government has issued a decree prohibiting the importation of coffee for an indefinite period, according to a cablegram received from the American consul at Stockholm.

The American consul at Nogales, Ariz., reports that two carloads of tomatoes from Sinaloa, Mexico, arrived in Nogales Jan. 10, the first large shipment of the season.

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